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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Nazis Kill 20 Hostages; Russians Drive Wedge; Women's Fashions Curb?

The World's Day—March 9, 1942

Hostages: 20 Shot, 1,000 Marked

Twenty hostages in Paris were executed by Nazi firing squads in reprisal for the slaying of a German sentinel March 1, it was reported from Vichy.

Four Rumanian girl students were court-martialed in Bucharest and sentenced to from 10 to 20 years at hard labor for political activity.

One thousand Jews in Rumania have been designated as hostages to be executed in reprisal for any sabotage in the future, according to German news agency reports coming through Bern, Switzerland.

The War: Wedge Driven Into Nazi Line

Russia: A wedge was driven into the German line between Rzhev and Vyazma when Russian troops captured a town half way between the two cities. [Page 7.]

Africa: Free French raids, striking north from the Lake Chad area of French Equatorial Africa, were reported to have caused damage to Italian establishments in the Fezzan desert south of Tripoli. [Page 6.]

Air: British bombers struck at Germany's Krupp munitions works in Essen during the night, following daylight attacks on a French automobile factory at Poissy, in the Paris area. German bombers attacked England and Malta, while RAF raids were also concentrated on an Axis-held island in the Aegean. [Page 7.]

Atlantic: The 7,870-ton Brazilian freighter Arabutan was sunk the night of March 7 off Newport News, Va., it was announced at Rio de Janeiro. All aboard were saved. It was the third Brazilian vessel sunk off the United States east coast.

New Guinea: Japanese have landed troops at Salamaua and Lae on the east end of New Guinea. The Salamaua airfield is only 400 miles from the Australian coast.

Java: Although Japanese claimed that all resistance in Java was ended, Dutch authorities in London said there would be no surrender. The fall of Bandoeng, military headquarters of the island, was conceded by the Dutch.

Burma: Advance of Japanese across the Burma-Lashio railway to China at two points was conceded, although London denied Japanese claims to having captured Rangoon.

Philippines: Japanese commander at Malaya has been assigned to the Philippines in place of Lieut. Gen. Masahura Homma, who was reported to have committed suicide owing to his failure to oust the Americans.

New England: Curb on Women's Fashions

Plan to "freeze the existing silhouette" and prevent radical changes in women's fashions during the war was disclosed through New England officials of the Office for Emergency Management. [Page 2.]

Six Maine industrial firms have begun a change-over from fuel oil to coal because of threatened oil shortage. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts' former Public Works Commissioner John W. Beal and Mayor George T. Ashe of Lowell were released in $2,500 bail each after pleading innocent to bribery charges. [Page 2.]

Removal of headquarters of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, including State Police, from Commonwealth Pier to 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, is planned. [Page 2.]

Opera patrons lined up early for opening box office sale of tickets for the Metropolitan Opera, March 19-28. [Details and pictures: Page 4.]

Washington: New Installment Buying Rules

New restrictions on installment buying, including four major changes increasing the amount of down payments and reducing periods of credit, were announced by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. [Financial Page.]

A New Hampshire statute prohibiting language in a public place likely to produce a breach of the peace—such as "damn racketeer" and "damn fascist"—was held constitutional by the Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion applying to the conviction of a member of "Jehovah's Witnesses." [Page 10.]

Need for drastic revision of the rules of warfare by belligerents in the present conflict lest all international law collapse was outlined by the American Council on Public Affairs. [Page 8.]

Broad powers for use, control and closing of all facilities for wire communication in the United States was granted in an executive order by President Roosevelt to the Defense Communications Board.

An Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to strengthen economic co-operation between United States and British outposts in the Caribbean was announced. [Page 1.]

The 51st Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held at Chicago during the week of April 12-19 instead of Washington, due to crowded conditions in the Capital.

The annual Easter Monday egg rolling at the White House probably will not be held this year due to stricter Secret Service regulations, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told her press conference.

Secretary of the Navy Knox announced establishment of an organization under the Chief of Naval Operations to co-ordinate anti-sabotage activities in United States ports and waterfronts. Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, was placed in charge of administration.

Americas: Council-of-State Named in Uruguay

A Council-of-State in Uruguay was appointed by President Baldomir, replacing the Congress he dissolved Feb. 21 in an anti-Axis coup. The group of 28 citizens includes former President Serrato.

National: Destroyer Launched on West Coast

The U. S. S. Carmick, first of a fleet of 25 destroyers to be built in Seattle, Wash., was launched at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company yard.

In Europe: Greece to Get Aid From Britain

Lend-lease aid to Greece was provided for in an agreement signed by Britain and the Greek Government-in-Exile. The pact envisaged complete freedom and re-establishment of Greece [Page 7.]

Russia's Ambassador to Tokyo, Constantine Smetanin, now on a consultation trip to Moscow, will not return to his post, it was reported in Berlin on the basis of Tokyo reports.

Hungary's Cabinet resigned due to ill health of Premier Ladislaus de Bardossy, it was officially announced in Budapest.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Pay Increases Of $1,202,000 Asked by Tobin

Boston Mayor in special message calls on city council to boost wages for the duration.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today asked the Boston City Council in a special message to appropriate $1,202,000 for wartime pay increases to 12,000 Boston city employees.

An informal survey of Council members conducted by The Christian Science Monitor this afternoon indicated that the appropriation would promptly pass without dissent.

To vote against the measure, Councilors candidly agreed, would be "political suicide."

The increases, if voted, would fatten weekly pay envelopes of most city and Suffolk County employees by about $100 a year.

For Duration

Limited in duration to June 30, 1943, the increases would have to be renewed by the Council to continue in effect after that time. The raise also would not affect all city workers, however. Approximately 1,500 men and women now receiving $2,480 or more would not be included in pay increase.

Demands for boosts have been heard in City Halls throughout New England and have been answered with favorable action in every county of Massachusetts except Suffolk.

The $1,202,000 appropriation would be divided among an estimated 12,250 employees, and would add approximately 84 cents to the tax rate, it was estimated by the City Budget Division.

Similar increases to Boston school employees, expected for the near future, would add another 14 cents to the taxpayers burden this year, it was pointed out.

Tobin Inaugural

The first indication that Boston would join the State-wide move toward salaries increases for municipal employees came last January in Mayor Tobin's inaugural address. Today's special message to the City Council carried out the inaugural proposal.

The "emergency compensation allotment," made necessary "in order to preserve the morale and the relative compensation basis" of Boston city workers would be awarded according to the following scale, if the Mayor's plan is followed:

To employees now paid less than $1,500—increases of not more than $150 per year.

To employees now receiving between $1,500 and $2,480—increases of not more than $100 per year.

These pay increases are substantially the same as those recently awarded to State and County employees by the General Court of Massachusetts.

Aces of 1918 to Tour American Air Camps

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Two American aces of World War I who between them shot down 34 German planes will set out today to help teach youthful fliers how to repeat their feats.

Col. Edward V. Rickenbacker and Col. Frank O'D. Hunter, the War Department announced, will tour Army Air Force combat units in the United Stetas to help train young airmen in the psychology of aerial combat. Similar instruction has been given by veteran aces in tours of the British, Canadian, and Australian forces.

British Army Evacuating Rangoon; Japanese Continue 'Blitz' in Pacific; U.S. Control of Labor in War Is Urged

Greater efforts held needed to train and transfer workers to meet shortages.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Centralized direction of America's labor supply but with labor fully represented on the all-powerful directorate is proposed by the House of Representatives' Committee investigating national defense migration as necessary to full war production.

The Committee also recommends a drastic tightening of present war procurement policies, declaring that establishment of the War Production Board and the investment of wide powers in Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson have not met this problem.

"Failure to organize the domestic front of the battle of production has already been translated into serious defeats for our own armed forces," the Committee warned, adding that "these setbacks are traceable to our inability thus far to comprehend the nature and scope of modern warfare and the length to which our enemies have gone to prepare themselves."

Efficient System Needed

Foreseeing the need for a more efficient and systematic utilization of every able-bodied American, the Committee report states that both labor and management should have prominent positions on "the single civilian board of the Federal Government, which should be responsible for both procurement and production planning."

In addition to participating on the main planning board in Washington, labor and management should be represented on all industrial and regional and plant production committees, the report urges.

"Under conditions of all-out war production, where every decision with respect to production depends on labor supply, and where every decision in the field of labor supply ultimately conditions production, there is both a duty and need for labor to participate in the planning of the war-production program. Every industry-production board should be headed by a paid Government official. Provision should be made to receive the outstanding contributions of both management and labor on production planning.

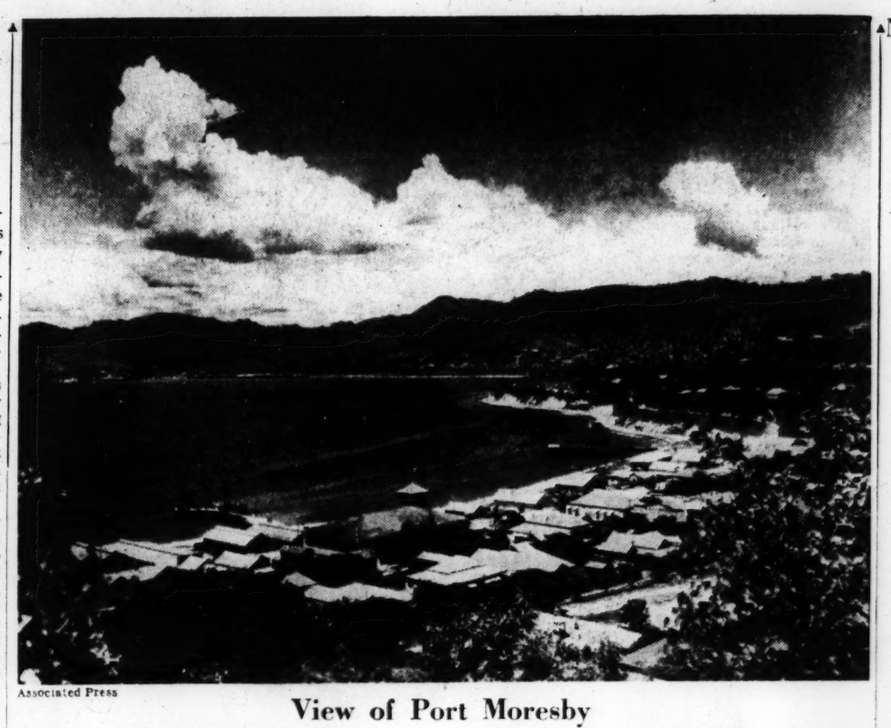
"The production boards should enbody the co-operative activity of these two elements in order to insure the greatest unity of effort in production. Representatives of labor and management, acting jointly, will insure a maximum of co-operation and compliance with the decisions of the board on the part of both labor and management organizations."

Greater Effort Urged

The committee, which is headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, calls upon the Federal Government to make far greater effort to recruit, train and transfer workers to meet shortages in all parts of the country.

"The War Production Board should include with every conversion program whether of industrial or regional character, indeed with every important contract, a

Continued on Page 9, Column 7



Associated Press

View of Port Moresby

This peaceful-appearing city of New Guinea, lying in a half circle around its harbor, is not so peaceful now as when this picture was taken. It has been subjected to recurrent Japanese aerial attacks during the past month, the latest reported being yesterday as the Japanese landed troops on the island. Australia may base its aerial defense at this port.

New Guinea invaded by Japanese force; Dutch concede Java military base has fallen.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

With a rapidity beyond anything the anti-Axis nations hitherto had dreamed of, the Japanese have followed the virtual end of the struggle for Java with landings in force at the eastern end of New Guinea.

Complete command of the sea, gained when most of the sizable units of the small Allied fleet were lost in trying to prevent the landings on Java over the week end of March 1, enabled the Japanese to effect their landings at Salamaua and Lae under protection of heavy guns of the fleet.

With new airfields thus gained only 400 miles from the northern tip of Australia, it would appear that the great empty and almost defenseless north of the island-continent is likely soon to receive the attention of the victorious Axis.

Tokyo has announced the surrender of 95,000 Dutch and 5,000 British and American troops "in the vicinity of Surabaya and Bandoeng." The fall of Bandoeng, Java's military headquarters, has been conceded by Lieut. Gov. Hubertus van Mook, who escaped to Adelaide, Australia, but the Japanese Domei report that entire resistance on Java had been abandoned appeared to be without foundation.

Aneta, the Dutch agency, said resistance by the Dutch in the hills would go on indefinitely. It also quoted a Dutch officer as stating that the only Americans fighting were pilots. Allied fighters, it stated, were not of the quality necessary to match the Japanese, which resulted in the offensive power of the bombers decreasing.

Meanwhile, although General MacArthur's forces still were holding their own in the Philippines and appeared to be justified in their surmise that the Japanese commander, Gen. Masaharu Homma, had committed suicide, since the conqueror of Singapore has gone to Bataan, reports from Rangoon are no brighter than those from Java.

Although the Japanese report that Rangoon had fallen was evidently premature, since London was still in communication with that port, nevertheless the British announced that they were evacuating their forces from the city. The British are under a new commander, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. R.

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

U. S.-British Caribbean Board Named; RAF Raids on War Plants Only a Start

LONDON, March 9, (AP)—Bombing Germany and German-occupied France on 24-hour scheduled assaults, the RAF yesterday carried out heavy daylight attacks on French factories at Poissy, on the outskirts of Paris, and followed it up with heavy raids on Essen, home of the Krupp munitions plant in Germany.

Although heavy damage was reported at Poissy, where the Matford factory was the target, first reports from Vichy indicated there were no fatalities.

[Details: Page 7.] Raids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—British officials in Washington frankly disclosed today that the Royal Air Force's bombing attacks on industrial Paris, far from being isolated action, will be further intensified because "French heavy industry is bound 100 per cent to the German war machine."

Last week's air raid on the Nazi-sponsored Renault works outside Paris and now the "visit" over Poissy are declared to be only forerunners of things to come in the new drive to cripple the factories in the occupied zone supplying war materials to the Axis.

An authorized British statement, released through the Embassy, cites the "care and cunning" with which the Germans have harnessed French industry to their war chariot and reveals that as far back as March, 1941, an agreement between the German and French automobile industries forbade French factories to manufacture private cars without German permission.

The French Minister of National Equipment, M. le Hideux, who is manager for, and son-in-law of, Renault, is described as expressing his satisfaction at this agreement and saying that Frence was being treated by her neighbors on a policy of equality.

Raw Materials Provided

"Airplane engines are being made at the Hispano works, tanks at the Renault works, and aviation precision instruments at Neuilly," the British state. "In every case, the Nazis have provided the raw materials and the supervision.

"Documents recently published by the Free French reveal that during the month of July, 1941, alone, French firms in the St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, and Paris regions received licenses to produce 1,868 planes for the Germans; and there is no evidence that the list is complete.

"Asnieres factories are doing truck repairs; aircraft and rolling stock are being constructed at Tours; Gnome and Rhone in Paris and Gentilly are making airplane engines. Trucks are being produced at Poissy and Acheres.

"Thirty-five hundred specialist workers, at present prisoners of war in Germany, were to be liberated under agreement for work in the aircraft industry. Production was to be controlled by a committee of French and German representatives.

Orders Delivered Promptly

"At Rouen, Nantes, Rochefort, and Bordeaux, Axis submarines are being prepared. E-boat factories are working for the Germans at Lyons, Valence, and Toulouse. The Le Creusot works are making heavy artillery.

"It was reported in November last that the Pechiney aluminum works, which had been unable to supply the French Air Force with aluminum in the hour of France's direst need, was now giving the Germans punctually and efficiently all they demanded. Bauxite quarries at the south of France are working three shifts a day—for the Germans."

The British statement declares that there were further agreements whereby the great Peugeot

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

French Hail Raids On Nazi-Run Plants

As British bombs fall on the outskirts of Paris, what do the French say?

Have they hardened their hearts against their former Allies . . . or do they understand the military necessities which have made RAF targets of the French plants working for the Nazis?

What the French are saying is "Enfin! At last they have come. . . ." And their reaction is described by a Parisian, recently returned from Occupied France:

Editorial Page.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—In a further drawing together of common interests, the United States and British Governments today jointly announced the appointment of an Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to strengthen social and economic co-operation between the possessions and bases of the two countries throughout the Caribbean area.

The Commission, which will be made up of three representatives from each nation, will concern itself with a whole range of colonial problems embracing labor, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare, finance, economics, and related matters.

In its studies and in its formulation of recommendations, the Commission, the White House announcement emphasized, "will necessarily bear in mind the desirability of close co-operation in social and economic matters between all regions adjacent to the Caribbean."

Charles W. Taussig of New York, President of the American Molasses Company, one of Mr. Roosevelt's earliest advisers and technical consultant to the American delegation at the World Economic Conference in 1933, is the American Co-Chairman of the Commission. The British Co-Chairman is Sir Frank Stockdale.

The other American members are Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, and Coert de

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Labor Pledges Full Support in War

© Harris & Ewing

William Green
President of the American Federation of Labor.

Donald Nelson
Head of the War Production Board.

Philip Murray
President of Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Nelson is shown with the leaders of the two great organizations of union labor. Both Mr. Murray and Mr. Green renewed their assurances that organized labor is wholeheartedly behind the tremendous production battle necessary to carry the war home to the Axis nations.

India Asks Direct U. S. Aid To Bolster Stand in Far East

By C. K. Cumming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 9—By giving direct aid to India the United States can strengthen the whole Far Eastern position of the United Nations, M. S. Hydari, India's representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council, said today.

In an interview Mr. Hydari declared the Indian people were enthusiastic over an announcement of a proposed visit by an American technical mission to India.

"Such a visit would prove of inestimable value to the entire United Nations' cause," Mr. Hydari said. "As a result of the change in the Pacific situation India has now become a strategic center and its importance as a supply base for armies in the Middle East and in Burma has greatly increased. Helping India to increase its war production and to widen its range would be helping the war effort of the whole democratic front."

War Production Impeded

In spite of its rapid development, Mr. Hydari said, India's war production had been impeded by a lack of machine tools and certain essential raw materials.

He pointed out that there was considerable fabricating capacity lying idle in India for want of steel and said that while the Eastern Group Supply Council realized that such things as machine tools, steel, and rubber were limited and must be spread out to the best advantage it felt that in the new situation production for the Eastern Group should be concentrated in India as far as possible.

"I hope that when the mission sees India's lacks and potentialities the flow of essential supplies from America will be accelerated," Mr. Hydari said.

Mr. Hydari suggested further, that a point worth consideration was how to help in modernizing India's port facilities because these ports, lying along the main supply lines to the various fronts, no longer served merely India's requirements, but the requirements of the United Nations.

In War to the Limit

"India," he said, "is now in the war to the limit. Given the necessary help it can greatly increase the production of armaments as well as production in other fields of supply."

The news of the possible visit of an American mission came while most of India waited with moderate optimism for the expected Brit-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Ban on Radical Changes in Style of Women's Clothes Is Planned by War Board

Order Being Prepared Aims To Freeze Present Silhouette

A plan to "freeze the existing silhouette" and prevent radical changes in the style of women's clothes in order to conserve material is now being formulated by the War Production Board, according to a statement today by R. R. Guthrie, chief of the textile, clothing and leather goods branch.

Mr. Guthrie advised the Regional Information Office of the Office of Emergency Management this morning that "it is our desire more or less to freeze the existing silhouette. The object will be to prevent radical changes in style that would make women's clothes now worn or already cut, out of style, resulting in a waste of materials in clothes now manufactured and in a heavy demand for the new material required for new styles."

He added the assurance, however, that style as a factor in women's and children's apparel will not be lacking. "We are fully cognizant," he said, "of the importance of fashion and fashion creators to the garment and retail trades and to the general field of public morale."

Mr. Guthrie declared that "we will have adequate stocks for our consumption during the balance of the year, but it seems wise to us to provide for the rainy day while the sun is shining. At the present moment there is no shortage of labor in the garment trades, but in six or ten months from now, it is conceivable that the situation may reverse itself, as needlework is attracted or converted to war production.

"We are charged with the development of an all-out war effort and the maximum production of military supplies and clothing. At the same time we must provide for essential civilian supply" he continued. "As we produce for the requirements of our armed forces and the United Nations and the South American republics, and as we encounter transportation difficulties of wool and leather and flax, we must necessarily anticipate the development of shortages in the various materials used in the garment trades.

"Therefore it is our object now to start economizing in the use of materials in a modified manner in order to be able to produce more units from existing and future yardages. Furthermore, at a time when we must conserve, it would be obviously disastrous to permit the development of any radical changes in fashion that might render obsolete and therefore useless any existing clothes in women's wardrobes.

"Designers will have to work within limitations that are being drawn up at the present time and which will shortly be issued in the form of an order. There will still be great freedom left to the ingenuity of the fashion trades to produce clothes that are new, saleable and fresh in appeal. The limitations under consideration deal mainly with the setting of maximum lengths and sweeps of garments in order to prevent the introduction of any radical fashion change.

The conservation of the fabric will be reflected by the proposals to eliminate jackets over dresses, topcoats over suits, and similar articles consisting of more than two garments at a unit price. Within about a week we hope to issue a preliminary digest of the proposed order before its formal issuance, to permit the trade to familiarize itself with the exact nature of the changes. There have been great periods in fashion when little cloth was used, as in the styles of the French Empire. Today the necessity is to use as little yardage as possible."

By a Staff Photographer

Art Devlin Tops Torger Tokle at Laconia Meet

The Lake Placid, N. Y., schoolboy who yesterday won the Class A Invitation Jumping Competition at the National and Eastern Amateur Ski Championships in the Belknap Recreation Area, Gilford Laconia, New Hampshire, is shown here waxing up for one of his two jumps of 220 feet each, for which he was awarded top place on a form basis. Torger Tokle, of the Norway Club, scored 217 and 223 feet. To the right, some of the 12,000 visitors to the Area who watched the skier as he soared through the air in almost faultless style to take the hairline decision. Midsummer heat served to make the course a sticky one—but brought 3,500 well-packed cars to the scene.

U. S. Studies Labor Needs Of Farms in New England

Survey of the farm labor needs of New England will be initiated this week by the United States Employment Service, it was announced here today by John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board.

When it is known how many farm laborers are required to meet the shortage, the employment service will then begin a recruitment program.

"There is no question but that the shortage is quite serious and that it is definitely holding down production," said C. D. Stevens, Agricultural Statistician for New England for the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Dairying and poultry, the principal sources of farm income in New England as a whole, are being cut into.

Defense Jobs More Attractive

"We have 15,000 to 20,000 farmers in our crop reporting service and almost every day get word of somebody retiring from the farm because he can't get any help. Generally the farmer then goes into defense work himself and uses his farm as a residence.

"It is hard to tell how items like hay and vegetables are going to be affected. Hay is our principal crop and reaches the consumer as milk.

"Commercial market gardening is important all over southern New England. These gardens can use much family help. Only as the season progresses will the effect of labor conditions on vegetable production become known.

"The farm labor shortage did not greatly interfere with the production of Maine potatoes last year. These can be planted by machinery, and school children can assist materially at harvest time. I don't think their production will be very seriously affected this year.

"School children began to be called on last year, and I suppose many more will be utilized this year, as the shortage of farm labor in New England promises to be much worse."

Move Made to Solve Problem

To meet the wartime labor problems of New England agriculture, caused by men going into war industry and the military forces, a labor supply organization has just been set up by the Federal Government. This will be a branch of the Federal Free Employment Service.

The regional man named is Walker W. Daly of Wellesley, formerly manager of the Cambridge Field Office of the Social Security Board. The Board operates the employment service. He will be the general farm placement representative.

Farm placement supervisors have been appointed in each state. The list announced today for New England is this:

Massachusetts—Alexander F. Gillespie.

Maine—Francis J. McDonald

New Hampshire—Arthur V. Burbank.

Vermont—John Phalen.

Rhode Island—Everett McGaughey.

Connecticut—Arthur G. Geary.

Mr. Gillespie, who heads the farm placement activities in Massachusetts, previously managed the biggest office of the Employment Service in the State, that at 9 Beacon Street, Boston. He went to the farm work last week on a full time basis.

Beal, Ashe and Four Others Plead 'Not Guilty' in Court

John W. Beal, former Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, Mayor George T. Ashe of Lowell, Mass., and four others facing conspiracy and bribery charges, pleaded not guilty today in Middlesex Superior Court in East Cambridge.

In a swift arraignment of the former State official, his brother, Horatio, Mayor Ashe and two Lowell men, Judge Lewis Goldberg, set bail at $2,500 for each defendant. Anthony F. Spinelli, Milton contractor, named with the Beals, pleaded not guilty this afternoon and was ordered to furnish $2,500 bail.

Counsel for the defendant asked for, and was granted, 10 days in which to make a special plea.

John W. Beal, Chairman of the Legislative committee for revision of the traffic laws, Horatio W. Beal and Mr. Spinelli, are charged in six indictments with perjury, bribery, and conspiracy. The Beals were architects for a $400,000 Cambridge hospital for which Mr. Spinelli was the general contractor. They were indicted last week following the appearance before a Middlesex Grand Jury of Paul Mannos, former head of an insurance company. Mr. Mannos, codefendant with former Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge on conspiracy and bribery charges, is awaiting imposition of sentence.

In testimony at the Lyons-Mannos trial, "kickbacks" to the Mayor and his co-defendant of portions of fees paid to the architect on the City's $2,000,000 building program were alleged.

Four indictments involving the sale of equipment and material to the City of Lowell were returned against Mayor Ashe, Walter Connor, Lowell purchasing agent, and John Connor. The Grand Jury charged the Mayor and his codefendant with conspiring to have Walter Connor "receive commission" from salesmen.

The purchasing agent and his brother John, allegedly conspired to steal Lowell municipal property and obtain bribes. The charges of corruptly requesting and accepting bribes from a construction company executive were also made against Mayor Ashe.

Stoughton Church Burns

STOUGHTON, Mass., March 9 (AP)—A spectacular fire swept through the 91-year-old First Congregational Church today destroying the edifice. The fire was discovered about 5:30 a. m. At the height of the blaze, the tall steeple, weighted by clockworks and a heavy bell, toppled into the blazing building. The Pastor, the Rev. Hugh P. Hughes, estimated damage at $100,000.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Contemporary Prints," by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff, will be the subject of the forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song Recital at the Gardner Museum. Wesley Copplestone, tenor, accompanied by Leo Litwin at the pianoforte. The public is invited to attend free at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

The Old Reliable English Tray Coin Purse
While shipment lasts . . .
Tan English Pigskin. Solid leather throughout. Size 2¾ in. x 3 in., with 2 money pockets.
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By Mail Each Order 10c Extra
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Some Plants In Maine May Shift to Coal

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 9 (AP)—Frank E. Southard, State Fuel Co-ordinator, said today that at least six Maine industrial firms—among the larger fuel oil users—were in "various states" of converting to coal in a move to be prepared in the event of a serious oil shortage.

"Some of these firms," Mr. Southard said, "have practically all the equipment necessary to make the change, while others are getting together what they can and hoping it will be possible for them to get everything they need to make the conversion. This changing over is a big job and will require much time and a lot of money."

Mr. Southard reiterated that the fuel situation in Maine was not regarded as "too bad but could be a lot better, although no one appears to be suffering."

"It looks now as though we are going to get through all right to spring without domestic supply of fuel oil," he said, "but with respect to the industrial sppply, we really don't know just how we are coming out, but are hopeful."

Expose on Birth Certificates Boomerang to News Reporter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 9—A newspaper reporter's exposé of the ease with which a false birth certificate may be obtained in this busy war production center had resulted today in issuance of a warrant for his arrest on a charge of "conspiracy to obtain a false certificate."

The reporter, Warren Glaser, of the New York Daily Mirror, in a copyrighted story appearing in Friday's Mirror, reported that he obtained a birth certificate from this manufacturing city's Bureau of Vital Statistics after telling officials he needed one "in a hurry" to get a job in a defense plant.

Mr. Glaser actually was born in New Jersey. He obtained the certificate, however, by filling out an affidavit that he was born in Bridgeport, having it signed by two witnesses, and notarized, he said.

"Any man—passionate patriot or Axis saboteur—could have gotten one," wrote Mr. Glaser.

The reporter's story brought immediate repercussions—especially from the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

An inquiry was started by Gov. Robert A. Hurley, who conferred at Hartford with Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti and State Health Commissioner Stanley H. Osborn.

Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, saying Mr. Glaser had performed a "great service" if the facts he reported were true, started an investigation of his own.

But the reaction of the Bridgeport Bureau of Vital Statistics, as disclosed by State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis, was to obtain a Superior Court bench warrant for Mr. Glaser's arrest. The reporter was accused, Mr. Willis said, of "conspiracy to obtain a false and fictitious birth certificate from the Registrar of Vital Statistics."

Mr. Willis said County Detective William S. Kearns had taken the warrant to New York City and was attempting to locate Mr. Glaser with the assistance of the District Attorney's office there.

Meanwhile, three Bridgeport men were arrested on warrants like that issued for the reporter, and released after posting bonds of $1,000 each. They were Louis Brustein and Joseph V. Donahue, accused of signing the affidavit as witnesses, and Daniel J. Gramigna, a notary public.

After the Hartford conference, Dr. Osborn, who supervises vital statistics for the State, said he told the Governor that he had frequently complained to Mayor McLevy and other Bridgeport officials that the Bureau of Vital Statistics was under-manned and was not complying with statutory requirements.

He asserted that months ago all registrars of vital statistics in the State had been cautioned, as a defense measure, to take extra precautions before issuing birth certificates upon affidavit.

Jurist Uses German Alien As Example

More than 200 men and women seeking American citizenship today, had the dramatic experience of witnessing the arraignment of William Gottfred Strosscher a German national now living in Greater Boston, for failing to register as an alien.

For thousands of aliens in Massachusetts who have failed to register, the arrignment served as a warning, and an indication of the prosecution to follow.

The German was brought up before Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts in a sudden, effective interruption of the naturalization session over which the Justice was presiding.

Swiftly the Court proceeded with th ehearing, letting Britons, Canadians, Irishmen, Czechs, Poles, and Russians visualize the due process of law in the United States.

The defendant pleaded not guilty and was ordered to furnish $5,000 bail or be committed to jail. Mr. Strosscher has been in the country since 1924 and resided for part of that time in California, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney told the Court.

Almost as quickly as the hearing began, the United States Attorney and his charge withdrew, leaving Judge Sweeney with ample and obvious text for his welcoming address to the new citizens.

"The hearing you have just witnessed," the Judge told the new citizens, "is an example of the privileges an alien has in this country, the benefit he derives from due process of law. Can you imagine an American citizen in Germany being permitted to go on bail or allowed a trial?"

Department of Public Safety Going to Commonwealth Ave.

Plans to move the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, including the State Police, from Commonwealth Pier to 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, will be placed before the Executive Council on Wednesday for approval, it was revealed today.

Executive Councilor Frank Brooks (R) of Concord, Chairman of the Council Committee on Rentals, stated that he would seek the Council's approval of a five-year lease of the new location.

In addition, the State would have a five-year option to continue the lease for another five years.

If the lease is approved, it is understood that Gustave W. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings, is ready to begin alterations which will be necessary before the Department can move in.

Under the plan all branches of the Department will be located at 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, in a building owned by the McKenzie Realty Company, and formerly occupied by the McKenzie Engraving Company.

Councillor Brooks said the proposed location would make it unnecessary for State Police officers to travel through heavy downtown traffic to get to points throughout the State. The State Police now have to go through heavily traveled districts from Commonwealth Pier.

Mr. Brooks said that the State would save considerable money annually through the transfer.

16 State Police

Sixteen new members of the uniformed branch of the State Police were sworn in today by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State. After two weeks more schooling, the new members will go on active duty to replace men who have entered the armed forces.

Among those who took the oath of offices was James J. Stavredes of Somerville, younger brother of Corporal Theodore Stavredes, State Police Office, assigned to the office of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

24 Bay State Towns Electing —Brookline Votes Tomorrow

Twenty-four Massachusetts towns are holding elections today, and several others are staging New England town meetings tonight. Tomorrow, two other towns, Brookline and Hamilton, will hold elections.

Among those towns holding elections today are: Concord, Abington, Marblehead, Needham, Weymouth, and Rockport. Those holding town meetings include Westwood and Dedham.

Brookline, Mass., voters go to the polls tomorrow to take the unprecedented action of filling a major town office by "stickers" and voting on a plan to change its 237-year-old form of government.

At the same time, the Town's 28,000 voters must decide on two selectmen, three school committeemen, and an assessor.

The sticker or "write-in" contest involves the office of town moderator for which the late Maj.-Gen. Erland F. Fish was an unopposed candidate. Since the passing of General Fish, Charles F. Rowley, former town moderator and selectman, has entered the election. His late entrance into the field prevented his name from appearing on the ballot.

The popular referendum proposing change in the Town government suggests placing Brookline on the standard form. Since 1705, Brookline has operated under the limited form of town government. The change would give parity representation in the town meeting from each district or precinct.

Four contestants seeks the two places on the Board of Selectmen, Chairman William J. Hickey, Jr., candidate for re-election, and Eugene P. Carver, Jr., former National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, have been indorsed by two civic organizations.

Edward H. McGrath, Jr., and Mrs. Lotta Bradburn Schick, both members of the School Committee, also seek the vacancies on the Board of Selectmen.

Bleak Outlook Faces State's Auto Dealers

A large majority of Massachusetts automobile dealers—as well as a large percentage of those in the Nation—will be forced to close up or go out of business for the duration of the war, Ray Chamberlain, Executive Vice-President of the National Automobile Dealers' Association said here today, prior to the Association's meeting this afternoon at the Copley-Plaza.

"These dealers," he said, "are realistic enough to know that there just won't be any business for the majority of them. Many will close their doors entirely. Others who have established a sound business through the years will try to operate on a very limited scale, obtaining whatever revenue they can from the sale of second-hand cars, repair work, and defense contracts."

Mr. Chamberlain said that a number of the dealers were seeking contract work from the Government, and in a number of cases were being given small jobs to do. In the case of the repair work, there will be, for at least a year, a brisk business in that department, he pointed out.

The Government has approved an increase of about 300 per cent in the manufacture of automobile parts, so that dealers' repair shops may carry on this type of work without any curtailment.

"The rationing of new cars and the rationing of tires and trucks naturally has stopped the income of these dealers. However, there is still a good profit in the sale of a new car by a dealer if he can obtain a Rationing Board's approval for a sale."

Mr. Chamberlain foresees the rationing of gasoline, particularly for the Eastern Seaboard, within the near future. He attributes this rationing prediction to the Government's desire to curtail car driving in order that rubber may be preserved. "There is no shortage in gasoline," he emphasized.

In regard to the large stock of tires which New England dealers are holding, he said there is no prohibitory law which prevents a dealer from selling out to another dealer. He said that most dealers probably will sell their entire stock back to the Government within a short time.

Fire-Defying Spray Invented For Use on Unpainted Woods

Fire prevention has long been the goal of man and under the aegis of a Lexington inventor the problem today appears even closer to solution.

In fact, if puns are permitted, the answer to the problem depends on the solution, a chemical formula from the town of the Minute Men.

Mr. Moore, admittedly motivated by considerable self-interest after threats of fire to his own home, seems to have found a fire-defying spray for use on any raw wood or paper surface. According to demonstrations given by the inventor, the application of the spray does prevent the spread of fire. Untreated surfaces blaze in a matter of seconds; the treated paper or wood resists fire.

In a demonstration flames crackled and charred paper curled as the fire ate up to the line where the spray began, and then the flame just petered out. On a piece of wood, fire caught on the untreated surface, spread to cover a sizable area. On the treated end of the board, the directed fire of a blowtorch charred the wood. No flames appeared, nor did the fire spread.

Will Not Spread

Constant concentration of fire on a surface treated by the spray, a penetrating liquid, will eat a hole right through the spot of concentration, Mr. Moore said. The fire will not spread, however, he asserted, and that is his main objective just now.

Even application of a quantity of magnesium, the stuff bombs are made of, just dented the surface of the wood treated by the spray, he said. On the untreated side, the entire surface immediately was covered with fire when the magnesium was ignited, he continued.

Directions on the packages of powder put up by the inventor set forth, under a reproduction of the Lexington Minute-Man — whose motto, "on guard," Mr. Moore has adopted—the following explanations: "To retard the spread of fire on wood. Not to be used in liquid form as a fire extinguisher. Apply as directed. To be used only on unfinished wood. Not effective on varnished and painted surfaces."

The obstacle contained in the last sentence—the ineffectiveness of the fire resistant on painted surfaces—is the current problem facing Mr. Moore. He thinks he can get around it.

Garden Sprayer

Application of the fire spray with a simple garden sprayer is advised by the Lexington man. The spray can only be applied inside, as rain and snow would dilute the solution.

By a Staff Photographer

Fire-Defying Solution Gets Test

William A. Moore, Lexington inventor, demonstrates his fire-resistant solution on a board, half of which has been treated with the liquid. In his left hand Mr. Moore holds a blowtorch concentrating fire on the small black spot nearest the end of the board. The surface blackens, but no flames catch hold or spread. This is on treated territory, which extends to the center of the board, somewhere near Mr. Moore's right thumb.

In the upper right-hand corner of the board smoulders the fire begun at the tip of the board and spreading to the rest. The heavily charred area in center of the treated half of the board resulted from a test with magnesium, one of the compounding felons in a bomb.

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Students Protest Ouster of Teacher

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Virtually the entire student body of Middletown High School went on strike at the start of the afternoon session today because the School Board on Friday failed to renew the contract of Gerald H. Buker, a mechanical drawing and science teacher for the past 17 years.

Principal Fred W. Shearer said only seven students reported to their classes after the luncheon recess while the rest paraded about the business section. School authorities took no action immediately.

The school has an enrollment of 767, but there were about 200 absentees today because of a severe rainstorm.

Mr. Buker, in addition to his school duties, several months ago took a job in a defense plant here, working the 3 to 11 p. m. shift. When the School Board questioned his action, he quite the job and took another requiring five hours' work daily.

Labor-Mills Move First Ever

A New England joint labor and industry conference covering cotton and rayon textiles, the first of the kind ever scheduled, was announced today for Boston, March 17 by the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Emil Rievé, General President of the C. I. O. union, has invited representative of 28 mills with which the union has contracts or where it has been certified as sole bargaining agency.

The session will take up a union demand for an increase of 10 cents an hour and other matters.

This demand has already been submitted to the individual firms, and it is regarded as quite doubtful whether mass bargaining will result from the meeting.

It appears probable that spokesmen for the various mills will attend. The conference is regarded as possible of developing either great or slight importance.

State Autos Cut

The State of Massachusetts is doing a bit of tire, automobile and gasoline saving itself by taking 205 of its 2,000 automobiles off the road, by order of Governor Saltonstall, it was announced today by Purchasing Agent George J. Cronin.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Rain ending this afternoon and becoming much colder tonight. Lowest temperature near freezing; 30 to 35 mile an hour wind, diminishing tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Moderate to heavy rain ending tonight and followed by occasional snow squalls and becoming much colder tonight. Strong winds.

Vermont: Rain ending late tonight.

Connecticut, Massachusetts: Rain ending this afternoon, much colder tonight with occasional snow flurries in Berkshires and continued strong winds.

Rhode Island: Rain ending this afternoon and much colder with continued winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:23 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 8:48 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:12 p. m.

F. B. I. Arrests 105 Japanese In Raids on Secret Societies

By the Associated Press

Arrest of 105 Japanese aliens was reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at San Francisco last night at the conclusion of a two-day drive aimed at leaders and active members of Japanese secret societies.

Raiding parties moved into 30 different Northern California communities Friday and Saturday. They made 120 searches. They seized contraband including shotguns, rifles, short-wave radio receivers, and cameras.

Among aliens held, the F. B. I. said, were leaders and members of one secret society whose members had operated to provide persons to serve in the Japanese Army and Navy. A second society reportedly collected money for the Imperial Japanese Army.

At Seattle, Wash., the F. B. I. reported the arrest of 20 Japanese aliens possessing 100 Nazi swastika lapel pins. Eight iron helmets, six rifles, and 1,300 rounds of ammunition also were seized.

Simultaneous raids at Port Angeles on the Olympic Peninsula brought into custody two German aliens, one charged with possession of a powerful short-wave radio and the other with having three guns, 1,069 rounds of ammunition, two binoculars, a telescope, and a camera.

Anti-alien activities and related developments elsewhere:

Los Angeles — Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio, of the Congressional Committee on Alien Evacuation Problems said the Committee would recommend that the Los Angeles area be evacuated first.

"From our study we believe the situation in the Los Angeles area makes it the primary zone, that it should be given first consideration in the evacuation and we will so recommend to Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Western Defense Commander."

Albuquerque, N. M.—A reservoir supplying water to the Army Air Base was declared free from contamination March 8 after an officer had broken up what he feared was an attempt at sabotage.

Chemical analyses, City Manager Charles E. Wells reported, showed the water in the 3,000,000-gallon Burton reservoir was absolutely safe.

The air base had received its water from other supply sources since March 7, when a civilian guard at the reservoir fired two shots at a prowler who refused to halt. The prowler fled to his car, where a companion waited, and they drove away with lights off.

Tucson, Ariz.—Grant W. Wiprud, civilian communications operator at Davis-Monthan Airfield, was held under $10,000 bond by Federal authorities on a charge of violating espionage laws.

Army intelligence officers and F. B. I. agents made the arrest, first on such a charge at an Arizona military post.

Arraigned before United States Commissioner C. Wayne Clampitt, Mr. Wiprud was charged specifically with "having in his possession certain documents containing military information and divulging these and other military data to persons not authorized to receive such information."

Mr. Wiprud, who did not enter a plea, came here a month ago from the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Nashville, Tenn.—F. B. I. Agent E. E. Kuhnel said Joseph Frank Weiss, Nashville aircraft worker, had been arrested and charged with sabotaging a Marine Corps airplane at Quantico, Va.

Mr. Kuhnel added that Mr Weiss, whose mother was German-born, had been covered by F. B. I. agents since he was discharged Feb. 16 at the Quantico plant "because he displayed a pro-German attitude and exhibited too much curiosity there about the Air Corps."

A warrant for Mr. Weiss' arrest was issued by a United States commissioner at Alexandria, Va., and a second warrant was made later by Commissioner Lee Brock at Nashville. Mr. Kuhnel said Mr Weiss, who came to Nashville with his wife and small child, would remain in jail without bond pending arraignment.

As a civilian worker at the Quantico Marine base, Mr. Kuhnel added, Mr. Weiss allegedly placed numerous faulty rivets in a plane that was under construction and failed to connect up certain vital parts on the plane. Mr. Kuhnel said a plane would crash at high speed under such construction.

After arriving in Nashville, Mr Kuhnel went on, Mr. Weiss was employed at the Vultee aircraft plant, where dive bombers are being turned out. This employment was arranged by the F. B. I. with Vultee officials and Mr. Mr. Weiss was under constant supervision within the plant by designated workers and outside he was shadowed by F. B. I. agents, Mr. Kuhnel added.

Landon Strikes at Muddling

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9 (AP)—Alf M. Landon said yesterday "it is for the American people to decide how long this war shall last."

"Because we have the magnificent resources and man power, the mass production machinery, and the men who know how to operate it, the war's duration depends on how thoroughly and how completely we go at it from now on," he asserted in a speech prepared for a Blue Network broadcast.

"We can make it a long war by muddling along. We can divert our energies and our thoughts by a lot of extraneous issues that may be vital but are insignigcant to the one stark issue confronting us, of safeguarding our own hides."

The 1936 Republican Presidential nominee indicated there still were matters on which he differed with President Roosevelt. At one point he said:

"We must immediately and forthwith accept willingly, for the sake of victory, a spartan existence. I do not agree with the President that the American people need amusement."

At another place:

"Vigilant observers are united in the need of a unified command under the President with the aid of a general staff. That means the President must refrain from planning the war strategy, which he could not possibly understand."

The former Kansas Governor said he often had raised the question of "how we were going to lick an 80-hour week with a 40-hour week?" and added that an army officer had written this to him: "It is almost impossible to make men soldiers when they have been in the army a year and still lack arms and equipment. . . ."

"I am dissatisfied. You are dissatisfied, at the frills and extravagance of government, in the face of the obvious load we must carry. But we must stay together anyway, as one people. We can fight to correct these things, but fight as one people, determined on ultimate victory."

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Treason Suspect 'Heils Hitler'

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, March 9 (AP)—His hand raised in the Nazi salute and shouting, "Heil Hitler!" O. Leibbrant, a former boxer, appeared in court yesterday with 14 other men and one woman on charges of high treason.

Mr. Leibbrant wore a brown shirt and a Hitler-style mustache.

The case was adjourned to permit defense counsel to consider a Crown request for examination of the defendants behind closed doors.

Winant Brings Latest News From London

Associated Press

Mrs. Winant Meets Ambassadorial Husband

Mr. Winant arrived in New York by clipper from Lisbon and was met by his wife. The United States Ambassador to Great Britain will report direct to President Roosevelt at the White House his observations on the situation in London.

Winant Says Losses Fail to Daunt British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—British reverses in the Far East have only increased the determination of the British people to win the war, according to John G. Winant, American Ambassador to London.

Mr. Winant and Admiral Thomas C. Hart, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Far East, arrived in the United States yesterday, traveling together by Pan-American Airways clipper on the last leg of journeys from their respective war assignments.

Mr. Winant said he would go immediately to the White House, while Admiral Hart said he would report to Washington after a brief stop at his home in Sharon, Conn.

Mr. Winant, three times Governor of New Hampshire, first Chairman of the Social Security Board, and later Director of the International Labor Organization, said the recent changes in the British Cabinet had strengthened the Cabinet, but declined to discuss the possibility of opening a second war front in Europe.

Admiral Hart summed up his views in one sentence:

"When you lose a campaign, you don't necessarily lose a war."

Knudsen: Production O. K.

CINCINNATI, Ohio., March 9 (AP)—Production is going ahead at a satisfactory rate along all industrial fronts despite sometimes confusing cries of scarcity in certain materials, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, war production chief, declared yesterday while on a tour of Mid-West war plants.

General Knudsen came here from St. Louis, Mo., and an inspection of the blast-damaged arsenal at Burlington, Iowa, for a full-day tour through plants in this machine-tool center.

His attention called, at a press conference, to "confusion extending even to men on the production line" over conflicting claims of scarcity of vital materials, General Knudsen commented:

"Individuals may say something—may say anything. This is a free country, you know. Production is proceeding satisfactorily. It has picked up materially since Pearl Harbor."

Asked whether first-quarter production was up to schedule, he said such figures were not necessarily accurate because the "quotas as set by the President were for a year."

The one-time head of General Motors said the machine-tool industry was swinging rapidly into round-the-clock, 168-hour-week production. He also noted good progress in the transition of auto factories into defense-vital work.

"The war we're in demands that we all work everlastingly to push production to its utmost," General Knudsen said. "There is something, somewhere, for every man and woman to do."

At St. Louis General Knudsen said women are proving excellent for light jobs in defense industries and urged that "more and more of them be used because they are so nimble fingered."

The production chief, who made a first-hand inquiry into the ordnance plant explosion at Burlington which caused 21 fatalities, was asked if he thought there were too many similar explosions and fires at war plants.

"No, I really don't think so—there haven't been so very many compared to the number of plants," he replied.

The production chief observed that construction of the $100,000,000 small arms ammunition plant at St. Louis was "proceeding too slow."

"What is the matter with the construction labor unions here?" he asked interviewers. "Why don't they work harder? We have an awfully big job to do and we need labor's help.

"I can't understand why any American would not want to work now. I watched the building going on and I could see the men were working too slow."

Tokie Slocum Shows His Faith

LOS ANGELES, March 9 (AP)—Tokie Slocum, a Japanese granted American citizenship by Congress for his services as sergeant-major with the dedoubtable Sergeant Alvin York's outfit in the World War, told a House committee Saturday that Japanese living here would go all-out with America to help win the war.

"Nearly all the Japanese in Los Angeles are loyal Americans," Sergeant-Major Slocum told the Committee on Alien Defense Migration. "I believe all the traitors are now in concentration camps. I personally led Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to their lair after the treacherous Pearl Harbor attacks.

"And since the Army has ordered the evacuation of all Japanese, by golly that is what the Army will get, if I have to lead them. The United States is dealing with a bunch of military cutthroats in Japan and this country is going to have to wake up if we are going to win the war.

"We haven't been half tough enough.

"I fought in the last World War and was granted American citizenship by a special act of Congress in 1935. Now I am in a position of being forced to evacuate my home to help win this war. I am glad to make this sacrifice—and so are all other patriotic Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"All we want to know is when, where and how. We'll need some money, but we have unlimited faith in our Government."

Ration Card for Every American; Expect a Few Items to Follow Sugar

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 9—Every American presently will have a ration card.

This first ration card, which will entitle you to your allotment of sugar, probably will be issued toward the end of March. Already a selective rationing system governs sales of tires and automobiles. To buy them, you must first convince a rationing board that you need them for essential civilian activities.

Thus in a mild way America enters wartime rationing. Other ration cards eventually will take their place in your pocketbook next to your sugar card; but it is unlikely that rationing here will be carried as far as it has been in Europe or Japan. One informed official guesses that no more than a dozen items ever will be rationed in the United States.

Economists differ widely in their opinions about rationing. Some regard it as an unpleasant necessity, to be employed as little as possible and only as a last resort. That seems to be the viewpoint of the head rationer, Leon Henderson, Director of the Civilian Supply Division of the War Production Board.

Other economists think that rationing is a good idea and that there ought to be more of it. Given wartime shortages and price rises, rationing has a beneficent effect and, they say, does some lasting good. People in Britain, for example, are getting used to eating more green vegetables and wholemeal bread, instead of loading up on a lot of meat and fancy, rich foods.

The primary purpose of rationing is to provide a fair distribution of essential commodities which are running short—or which people hoard in panic lest they later be denied a full supply. Hoarding creates an artificial shortage. If prices are controlled, the poor can fare as well as the wealthy under a rationing system.

The secondary purpose is to decrease consumption and thus to preserve a dwindling supply. But this doesn't always happen. Sometimes rationing increases the demand, as in the case of cheese in England. When a person has a ration card, he places a high value on the item it entitles him to purchase. He is likely to buy it whether he wants it or not. People vary in their tastes. Thus rationing of a commodity is bound to allow some persons more than they normally buy, while others are allowed less than they want.

Deplores Attempt To Ban Old Songs

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said here she thought the attempt of Negroes to have such songs as "Old Black Joe" banned from the Capital's public schools was very foolish.

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her opinion in answer to a press conference question. While deploring the attitude of those who object to such songs, she added she understood that some people, especially minorities, were sometimes very sensitive because of a feeling of insecurity. They get over this as they gain security in themselves, she said.

Miss Velma G. Williams, Negro member of the District of Columbia school board, asked the board recently to disapprove song books containing nine folk songs, including various Stephen Foster melodies. She contended "certain phrases" were offensive to some pupils.

After her press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt addressed a meeting of Girl Reserves from Virginia, Maryland and Washington.

Mrs. Roosevelt was asked by one girl if the group—nearly all were high school seniors—should go on to college, and the First Lady replied that they should, but "that you must go to work, to get training, not just to spend time."

After the war there will be a need for trained leaders, she said.

Day Was Windy, So Was Rumor

OXNARD, Calif., March 9 (AP)—Here's an example of how those war rumors operate.

It was windy. A little whirlwind sucked bits of a California-printed Japanese language newspaper into the air and dropped them in the yard of a resident in South Oxnard.

The man ran to police headquarters. Capt. Ivan I. Hawes of the Army Air Corps was notified. While he was investigating the rumor mongers got busy. In a short time the incident had been blown up to the point where Japanese pilots had dropped leaflets on Oxnard.

Every time a plane flew over residents craned their necks, expecting leaflets that didn't fall. Civilian aircraft observation posts were manned.

Well, there weren't any Jap planes and there weren't any leaflets.

J. R. Capablanca

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Jose Raoul Capablanca, who passed on here yesterday, was an attaché of the Cuban State Department for Foreign Affairs since 1913, and world's champion chess player from 1921 to 1927.

Señor Capablanca, who defended his chess title in many countries, had advocated making the game more difficult. He wrote numerous books on the subject.

In 1927, he became Chief of the Information Service of Cuba outside that country.

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Nelson Flatly Denies Charge Made by Engel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Donald M. Nelson,s political education is progressing. Mr. Nelson as head of the War Production Board, in a week-end latter to Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, declared he was "very much surprised and disappointed" that the former had made an attack upon him in Congress "without getting the facts."

Mr. Nelson denied flatly the Engel contention, broadcast by Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual Radio commentator, that there was an agreement with Sidney Hillman, Director of the WPB labor division, with respect to the distribution of army clothing contracts.

What irked Mr. Nelson was that Representative Engel made the charge "without giving me any opporunity to tell you the facts, which I could have laid before you in five minutes time had I been asked." He declared that "it seems to me extremely dangerous in such critical times for a man holding a position of public trust to confuse and mislead the public which placed that trust in him."

Denying the Engel-Lewis charge, which was previously denied by Mr. Hillman, Mr. Nelson said in part:

"There has been no agreement nor arrangement between Mr. Hillman and myself to do anything with respect to placing business in any shops where the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have recognition. As a matter of fact, I believe that the majority of items that you have enumerated are being made today in factories with which Amalgamated has no connection."

Mr. Nelson's upset over what he considers an unjustified attack is obviously part of his political education. Few Washington officials are free from almost continuous assault, for some reason or other, from somebody. It is part of the rigorous climate in which they live.

Criticism of Dies Mounting But He Is Slated to Get Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—As the Dies Committee on un-American Activities comes up in the House for extension for another year, with an additional $100,000 appropriation, attacks upon it continue, with charges that its so-called "disclosures" of Japanese attack plans in its so-called "Yellow Paper" are a hoax.

Washington newspapers carry full-page advertisements today attacking the Committee from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; the Executive Board of the National Lawyers' Guild in a resolution urges the Committee's discontinuance, the columnist Ernest Lindley calls the Dies' report "either hocus-pocus or an exhibition of incompetence," and Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts continues his charges that several of the Dies' Committee's "disclosures" are available in popular magazines, or in the Library of Congress.

Most observers are confident, however, that the Committee will be continued, both because Martin L. Dies (D) of Texas is popular in the lower Chamber, and because in the past he has exposed the Communist leanings of a number of innocent-sounding organizations. His supporters now profess to find in his attackers new illustration of radicalism and a Red taint.

Criticism by Eliot

Most damaging of the criticism of the Dies report is that dug out by Mr. Eliot. He says that a map of the Pacific, headed "Japanese naval map of the Pacific area," which the Dies Committee indicates was a confidential war map, was actually published Jan. 1, 1935, in the popular illustrated Japanese magazine, "King," comparable to Life Magazine, and is seven years old.

The alleged Dies disclosure of a "confidential" Japanese handbook of the United States Navy, which the report declared was obtained by its agents "with great difficulty," Mr. Eliot says he got out of the Library of Congress last week, where it is available to anybody, and has reposed for 10 years. Mr. Eliot attacks Mr. Dies' present announced intention of surveying and re-publishing anti-Semitic literature charging that the proposal will give national circulation to "those nasty lies that traveled about the country in 1936 and the years before and after."

Report Challenged

Mr. Lindley notes that Mr. Dies included "clippings from California newspapers of about Aug. 1 in his report." These quote Mr. Dies as saying that he had gathered information and given it to the F. B. I. and that if the F. B. I. did not act soon he would take appropriate action.

On Aug. 13 Attorney General Francis Biddle wrote to Mr. Dies, asking him where this information was. Two weeks later Mr. Dies replied that he had been misquoted—that he had not said he had given the information to the F. B. I. or intended to do so. Yet these 'misquotations' now appear in the Dies report.

The Federal Communications Commission reported some time ago that its short-wave monitoring service found Mr. Dies the American most frequently quoted by Axis propaganda radio stations. Other critics of Mr. Dies charge that a considerable section of the so-called Yellow Paper is taken almost verbatim from the July 9, 1941 "News Letter" published by the News Research Service of Los Angeles.

NYA and CCC Cut 66 Per Cent And on War Basis by April 1

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The nation's two depression-born youth agencies, the NYA and CCC, with almost 500,000 on their rolls, have reported they would have their operations to a wartime footing by April 1.

Aubrey Williams, National Youth Administrator, on March 7, directed state administrators to terminate forthwith all projects "primarily for local benefit" and to concentrate "on projects to turn out workers for the war effort—either on industrial production lines or for the Army and Navy."

This, an aide said, would mean the dropping of approximately 35,000 youths from the NYA rolls.

The Civilian Conservation Corps said it was reducing its number of camps to 600 and its enrollees to 110,000. A year ago the agency maintained 1,500 camps with 300,000 enrollees.

Thus, by April 1 the combined enrollment of the two organizations will have been trimmed by about 66 per cent within a year—from 1,351,586 in January, 1941, to an expected total of 485,000 on April 1.

The two agencies have been under criticism on Capitol Hill. Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D), of Virginia, Chairman of the Joint Economy Committee of Congress, proposed abolition of both the NYA and CCC as part of a recommendation for eliminating "nonessential" expenditures during the war.

A year ago, the NYA had 851,586 youths in its "in-school" and "out-of-school" programs; against an expected April 1 total of 375,000. The agency's appropriation for the fiscal year was $151,000,000 but $28,400,000 of this was impounded. Of the $247,000,000 fund for the CCC, a $95,000,000 slice was placed in reserve by Budget Bureau action.

Types of projects to be abandoned and the number of enrollees in each classification throughout the country were listed by the NYA as follows: Handicraft activities, 726 youths; research, statistical and survey assistance, 411; library service, 1,263; recreational assistance, 446; nursery school assistance, 1,403; institutional service, 1,622; music, 763; curbmarking, highway landscaping, roadside improvements and construction of trails, 1,982; improvement of grounds around public buildings, 3,016; and construction, repair and remodeling of recreational facilities, 1,381.

Projects to be continued will include those providing for airports and building airport structures, buildings for Army, Navy, Coast Guard and State and Local defense councils, and construction of defense training facilities.

The NYA said the great bulk of its "out-of-school" youths were in mechanical training shops and in hospital service, both essential in the war effort. It estimated the number so engaged at 120,000.

The CCC said in its wartime adjustment it now has 100 camps on military reservations and plans have been made to move 50 other camps to military establishments. Other camps, it said, were concentrating on forest and water protection, in addition to carrying out an intensive training program for the individual youths.

Tony Sarg

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Tony Sarg, who passed on here March 7, won world fame as a creator of marionette shows.

Designer of puppets and the gigantic balloon figures which swayed through New York streets in the annual Thanksgiving Day parade, Sarg also was a noted comic illustrator, a writer, a collector of dolls and miniatures, a muralist and a decorator.

Born in Guatemala of English parentage, he learned the art of wood carving from his German grandfather at an early age.

Sarg's love for illustration took him in 1905 to London, where he submitted illustrations to magazines and newspapers. He carved marionettes and made good manipulating them for the benefit of American tourists drawn to his shows in Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop.

He reached New York in 1915, and made steady progress as a marionette man. Meantime, he dabbled in other artistic fields, illustrating books of his own and others, designing textiles, pottery, rugs, and furniture for children.

The achievement he considered his best was the originating of the grotesque balloon caricatures that blew up and down Broadway Thanksgiving Day in Macy's annual parade.

Hero Is Anxious To Start Studies

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 9 (AP)—Staff Sergt. Joseph L. Lockard has grown weary of being a national hero.

"I hope this will blow over soon," said the soldier whose warning of the approach of Japanese planes at Pearl Harbor went unheeded. "I haven't had much time to myself."

Sergeant Lockard, resting at his home, received a $5 check from a Columbus, Ohio, man who had read that he arrived almost penniless. A six-year-old girl, writing for an autographed photograph, also sent a $1 bill to cover "cost and inconvenience." Their names were not disclosed.

Sergeant Lockard said he was anxious to start studies at the Fort Monmouth, N. J. officers training school on March 13.

With that, Sergeant Lockard declared: "Excuse me now. I've got a long overdue date with some of my mother's home cooking, and that's what I mean—cooking."

Victualling Branch Changes Its Name

OTTAWA (AP)—A naval term of long standing, "The Victualling Branch," is going to disappear from the sea language of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Under a naval general order the Victualling Branch becomes the Supply Branch. The Victualling Branch developed from food-purchasing duties at one time assigned to the ship's steward.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Author of 'Down Mexico Way' in Boston

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston heard Saturday a talk by Irene Kuhn of the National Broadcasting Company on the new series of programs "Down Mexico Way" designed to teach American listeners the customs, legends, and language of their neighbors just south of the border. The series is being sponsored jointly by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the National Federation of Music Clubs.

The project has the personal interest of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who appeared on the opening program Feb. 28, but to Mrs. Kuhn must go the credit for conceiving this and a series of "Good Neighbor" programs which preceded it last year.

Mrs. Kuhn is a newspaper woman whose experience in radio work started in 1924 on the staff of the Shanghai "China Press," when she read Reuters news dispatches and played phonograph records every afternoon at 6 o'clock over that newspaper's pioneer radio broadcasting station. She now calls herself "the oldest living commentator."

In 1938 she visited Rio de Janeiro and discovered the appalling extent, she says, to which Nazi infiltration efforts had succeeded. Impressed with the fact that the Brazilian Government was aware of what was going on and was even then trying to check it, Mrs. Kuhn returned to the United States and tried to awaken influential persons here to the danger.

"I found only apathy," she says, "Everyone remarked, 'Isn't that terrible!'—and then went off and forgot about it."

Talbot

Irene Kuhn

National Broadcasting Company staff member, who talked before the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston at the Hotel Vendome Saturday about Mexico and the Saturday series of "Down Mexico Way" broadcasts over NBC's Red Network (Station WBZ) which is being sponsored jointly by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the National Federation of Music Clubs.

It was then that Mrs. Kuhn devised the idea of a series of radio programs which should bring to North Americans a lively and interesting picture of what their neighbors to the South were like. She took her plan to an official of the National Broadcasting Company, and NBC put on the series of "Good Neighbor" programs that lasted from May to October of last year.

It was so successful that on the occasion of the final program in the series, the representatives of all the Latin American countries in Washington presented NBC with a permanent scroll bearing their signatures and a message of gratitude for what the programs had accomplished in the way of inter-American understanding.

The new series, "Down Mexico Way," has been up against the stiffest sort of competition, for the only spot that could be found for it was a half hour during which the Metropolitan Opera broadcast was still coming in over another network; yet in spite of this, Mrs. Kuhn said, 2,200 letters were received last week from listeners in the Eastern area alone, requesting copies of the printed words of the song.

Each program is in the form of a dramatized visit to a town in Mexico, involving the telling of a legend or two, humorous conversation with the natives, and the singing and translation of an easily learned song of the region. Listeners, in fact, received a sugar-coated but thoroughly practical lesson in Spanish and can obtain the printed words of the song, phonetically spelled out for easy pronunciation, by writing for them afterward.

Mrs. Kuhn quoted Vice-President Wallace Saturday as saying: "If you want to get anything done in this country, get the women to do it. When they are really interested in anything they get it done." As a consequence, NBC got the Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the Music Clubs to sponsor the series and has encouraged clubs to form "listening groups" on Saturday afternoons to hear the "Down Mexico Way" broadcast and to begin their acquaintance with the Spanish language in this pleasant fashion. Mrs. Kuhn presented to the Boston club Saturday an album of Latin American songs, recordings taken from previous radio programs and accompanied by printed words, phonetic spellings, and translations into English.

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D. A. R. Chapters Meet; Wartime Gardens Discussed

Meetings of local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the present week began this afternoon in the vestry of the Park Street Church, Boston, where Old South Chapter was addressed by George Graves of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on "Gardening in Wartime." At this meeting, at which the Regent, Miss Josephine G. Richardson, presided, the four Good Citizenship Pilgrimage girls being sponsored by the chapter were announced. They are: Frederica Nelson, Girls Latin School; Constance Pope, Girls High School of Boston; Alice Mazur, Hyde Park High School; and a student from the Norwood High School whose name has not yet been made public.

Also this afternoon Lucy Jackson Chapter met at the Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls, and heard Kendall A. Sanderson, Vice-President of the Lynn Historical Society, speak on "The Truth About Our Ancestors." Tea was served under the direction of Mrs. Walter Emerson Holden, Chairman of Hostesses.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter will meet Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Albert P. Norris, 2 Garden Street, Cambridge, with the Regent, Miss Mildred B. Litchfield, presiding. The hostess, Mrs. Norris, and her husband will give an illustrated description of their trip to Guatemala. Assisting at the tea table will be Mrs. Frank De Witt Washburn, and Miss Bessie E. Small.

Colonel Timothy Pickering Chapter meets in Salem Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hawthorne Room at the Hotel Hawthorne.

Charles Sutherland Tapley, historian and lecturer, will speak on "Nathaniel Hawthorne," and Mrs. S. Dustin Perkins, Regent, will preside.

The Chairman of Hostesses will be Mrs. Edmund G. Sullivan, who will be assisted by Mrs. Arthur M. Clark, Mrs. Chandler H. Foster, Miss Elizabeth Goldthwaite, Miss Margaret B. Phippen, Mrs. Benjamin A. Reed, Mrs. W. Everett Searle, and Mrs. Fred A. St. Linger.

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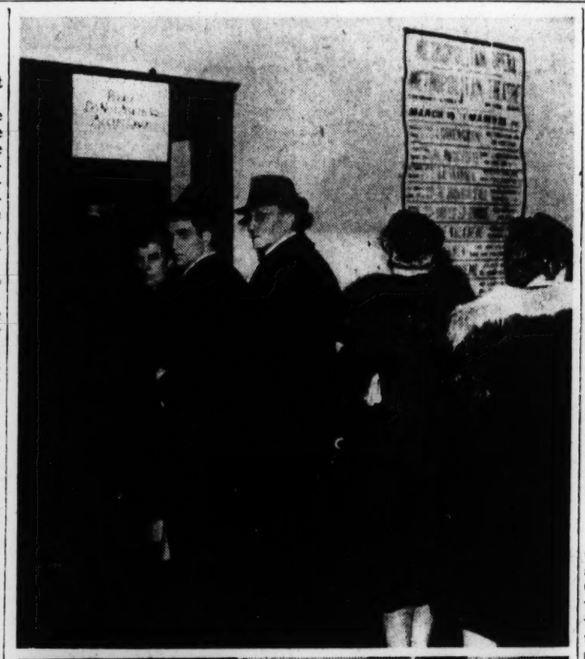

By a Staff Photographer

Opera Obviously Hath Its Charms

Top—Part of the line this morning at the Boston Opera Association headquarters in the Thorndike Building on Boylston Street as the public ticket sale opened at nine o'clock this morning. Many persons had been waiting for more than an hour to be on hand for first choice of tickets. Below—Miss Anne Ciano, with other early arrivals, came prepared with a camp stool in case of a long wait.

Conference on World Picture

Hostesses in Hawaiian costume and in gowns from ancient China will greet Massachusetts Clubwomen when they gather at the Copley Plaza Hotel for the annual International Relations conference next Friday. In the ballroom there will be a display of shells, shrapnel, depth bombs, remains of bombs, remains of a wrecked Messerschmitt and a dangling Nazi parachute, as well as other British War Relics. Flags of the United Nations will decorate the ballroom.

Starting at 10 o'clock in the morning lecturers from England, China, Germany, Russia and the Americas will discuss the world picture. Among the speakers will be Prof. Carl Friedrich, Geraldine Townsend Fitch, Prof. Michael Karpovitch, Henry G. Sonthoff, Herbert Black and Mrs. R. St. L. Peverley. International artists who will perform at the luncheon are Raphaela Plasmati, Mary Milson, Thalia Cantaro, and Andrew Visocchi.

The program has been arranged by the International Relations Department, of which Mrs. Max Ulin is chairman. Luncheon chairmen are Mrs. Harold Given and Mrs. George Bayley; registration, Mrs. Rodney Gallagher; ushers, Mrs. George Van Gorder; door hostesses, Mrs. Jaakko Mikkolla; table arrangements, Mrs. George F. Johnson; decorations, Mrs. Charles Atwood; and page, Mrs. Ralph Powell.

The General Committee includes Mrs. Edward Bollinger, Mrs. Nelson B. Carter, Mrs. Daniel P. Clark, Mrs. Donald Durrell, Mrs. Sherman Ellis, Miss Margaret Fish, Mrs. Harold Fletcher, Mrs. Frank Goddard, Mrs. Willard Hamlin, Mrs. Earl Lewis, Mrs. Arthur Lionberger, Miss Marianna Bicholson, Mrs. J. Roy Packard, Mrs. Harold Petersen, Mrs. Walter Proctor, Miss Ruth Putnam, Mrs. Anson Stone, Mrs. Wendell P. Thore, Mrs. Ira Wheeler, and Mrs. George A. Williams.

Hub Club Women Invited to State

Loew's State Theater has invited a group of prominent club women of Boston to attend a showing of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture "Woman of the Year," starring Katharine Hepburn, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Among those who have received invitations from the management of the theater are:

Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President, Boston League of Women Voters; Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, President Charlotte Cushman Club; Mrs. Vincent L. Greene, President, League of Catholic Women; Mrs. Edna Godelle, Vice-President, League of Women Community Service; Mrs. LaRue Brown, President, Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Mrs. David A. Westcott, President, Massachusetts State Federation Women's Club; Mrs. James Parker II, President, Vincent Club; Mrs. Steiner, President, Woman's City Club of Boston; Mrs. Moses Williams, President, Woman's Civic Federation Club of Massachusetts; and Miss Elizabeth M. Curry, President, Business and Professional Club.

Radio Stars For Women's Club Meeting

Ray Girardin and Carl Moore, stars of the "Top o' the Morning" program on Radio Station WEEI in Boston, will entertain the members of the Professional Women's Club at its business meeting tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Priscilla Fortescue, whose program "Good Morning, Ladies" is also part of WEEI's daily schedule, will talk about "High Lights of Hollywood"; Dolph Martin, director and originator of WEEI's "March of Youth" program, will speak, as will also Floyd del Castillo, Production Manager and Program Director of the station.

Marion Hertha Clarke, who is connected with the World Wide Broadcasting Company, will tell of "Amusing Experiences in Radio Broadcasting" and Ruth Zide, child pianist, will present some selections.

Mrs. Mina Gould del Castillo is chairman of the meeting and will introduce the speakers.

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Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Organist and Trio.
3:45 p. m.—"King Baird Presents."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan-American.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Art Jarrett's Orchesttra.
8:30 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orcestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
9:45 p. m.—President Roosevelt.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Admiral Howard L. Vickesy.
10:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann; Recorded.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, March 10

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m), Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 10
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music, VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m., GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow — 11:15 p. m. — English Period, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Lima, Peru — 11:30 p. m. — Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song, OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.79mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School—Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School—Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brasil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc., 11.79mc and 15.36mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Rain and War Don't Stop Opera Ticket Rush

Neither the weather nor gloomy wartime headlines deterred opera patrons this morning, as they lined up at the Boston Opera Association headquarters in the Thorndike Building, long before the hour for the opening of the public ticket sale.

Students and business people with dripping umbrellas and raincoats, and a few even fore-armed with camp stools, were shuffling along the third floor corridors of the building by eight o'clock today, an hour before the ticket office opened.

Judging by the "enormous" mail order sale already in progress for some weeks, interest in the Metropolitan Opera season in Boston this year has been stimulated rather than lessened by wartime conditions, according to Mrs. Anita Davis-Chase, Promotion Manager for the Association.

Tire Lack a Factor

As far back as last December, on the day following the City's air-raid "alarm," Mrs. Davis-Chase said she was bombarded with telephone calls asking if the war would make any difference in the opera season this year, and requesting to be put on the mailing list for ticket information.

There has been some dropping off in orders from out of State, places such as Portsmouth and Manchester, N. H., from which patrons have previously driven to Boston several times to attend the operas, Association officials disclose, but this subscription deficit has been more than made up, they say, by the increase in local orders.

Mozart's "The Magic Flute," appears to be the leading favorite in Boston this season, according to the ticket barometer, with "Faust," "Aida," "La Boheme" and "Lohengrin" also high on the popularity list.

Tickets are available for all operas.

Two Newcomers

Two young singers, new to Boston, and who recently made interesting debuts with the Metropolitan in New York, are eagerly awaited here. They are Lily Djanel, who made a sensation in the role of "Carmen," and Astrid Varnay, who has been acclaimed by critics as another Geraldine Farrar. Miss Varnay will sing the role here of Brunhilde in "Die Walkuere."

It is said that Miss Varnay's father gave Flagstad her first audition in Norway. He was a noted conductor. Miss Varnay's mother was also an opera singer.

Boston Opera Association authorities report that opera patrons are enthusiastic over the prospect of attending grand opera again in the Metropolitan Theater, where there are available 1,200 seats more a night than at the old Boston Opera House.

The public ticket sale at the Thorndike Building will continue for the rest of the week, but beginning next Monday, March 16, all tickets will be transferred to the box office at the Metropolitan Theater.

Operas on this year's repertoire are: "Lohengrin" by Wagner; "The Magic Flute" by Mozart; "La Traviata" by Verdi; "Barber of Seville" by Rossini; "Orfeo" by Gluck; "Die Walkuere" by Wagner; "Carmen" by Bizet; "La Boheme" by Puccini; "Aida" by Verdi; "Der Rosenkavalier" by Strauss; "Faust" by Gounod; "Rigoletto" by Verdi.

Opening with "Lohengrin" on March 19, the opera season will extend through Saturday evening, March 28.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

Over and over again our Lord insisted, in many connections, that we cannot really love God unless we love our neighbors. For, whether or not our neighbors look lovable to us, they, too, are God's children. . . .

We cannot get into tune with God—and that is what worship is for—unless our hearts are in harmony within themselves. We cannot strike any clear note, much less in God's key, if there is clash and dissonance within our own hearts. Malice and ill will are like a clatter of pans breaking in on a symphony.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

This is a universe of law. . . . You punish yourself by failure to conform to law. That is not God punishing you! . . . Nations cannot be fearful, envious, vengeful, greedy; they cannot put up walls of prejudice and restriction, and then not expect the seed to grow into the fruit of war. . . .

No, we can't charge up our neglect of spiritual laws to God. We have defied his laws of righteousness and we are punishing ourselves. God in the life of today means that we must wake up to the fact that "the structure of reality is such that human society can not permanently organize itself on any principle that is a defiance of the righteousness of God.

The Rev. Dr. Grady D. Feagan, at First Baptist Church, Arlington:

Bancroft has said that any historical episode, followed to its conclusion, spells out the simple sentence, "God reigns."

The Rev. Paul W. Brauer, at First Lutheran Church:

It is the Christian who, in desperate times like these, must prove to be the solid foundation of the nation—that strong backbone which keeps it standing upright and prevents a national collapse.

Rock Gardens Is Lecture Topic

The Braintree Garden Club will hold its regular monthly meeting next Thursday afternoon in All Souls' Church, and will hear Louis A. Reardon speak on "Correct Methods for Building a Rock Garden."

The hostesses for the day are Mrs. H. Storm, Mrs. William Noyes, Mrs. E. Gage, and Mrs. H. Vinton.

Serving tea will be Mrs. F. Carter, Mrs. F. Robinson, Mrs. F. Horton, and Mrs. A. Hough.

Garden Club Plans Benefit

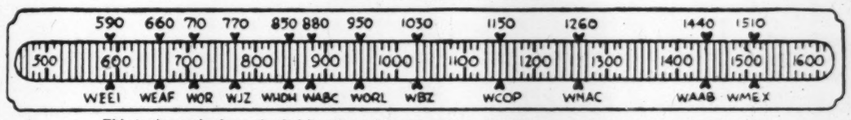
The Navy Relief Society is to benefit from a showing of colored slides of scenes "South of the Border—Mexico," by Samuel Temple, under the sponsorship of the Beacon Hill Garden Club, Friday evening, March 20, at 8:30 p. m., in the Charles Street Meeting House, in Boston.

Tickets are on sale at the office of John Codman, 30 Charles street, or may be obtained through Mrs. Robert W. Emmons, Jr., 41 Brimmer Street, Boston.

The list of patronesses includes Mrs. Frank A. Bourne, Mrs. L. Vernon Briggs, Miss Louise Condit, Mrs. Robert Cushman, Mrs. Emmons, Mrs. Stewart Forbes, Mrs. C. Nichols Greene, Mrs. Whitney Hale, Mrs. Ralph Hornblower, Mrs. J. B. McKennan, Mrs. Frank Nichols, Mrs. William Dana Orcutt, Mrs. Harold Pitman, Mrs. Edward Taft, Mrs. William T. Tarrant, Mrs. Oliver E. Williams.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and Music
3:15	News Service	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Let Freedom Ring	Sports and Music
3:45	Home Planning	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Let Freedom Ring	Sports and Music
4:00	Swing Time	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15	Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	Preview	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Harper House; drama
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter; news	Melody Mirror
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Studio Program	Melody Mirror
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"Dramatic Serial"	Melody Mirror
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mirror
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier; Talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Hon. Elbert D. Thomas	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news	Josephine Cambria, songs
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	PM Reporter; News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Sterling Young's Orch.
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Sterling Young's Orch.
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Round Table; Evacuation
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue"; Ed Murrow	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	WMEX Drama; Essays in Drama
8:45		"True or False"; quiz		Morton Gould's Orch.	
9:00	Radio Theater:	Leighton Noble's Orch.	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Barbara Stanwyck,	Leighton Noble's Orch.	program	News Service	
9:30	in "The Lady Eve"	Frontline Headlines	"Songs of Men Marching"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
10:00	Freddie Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Freddie Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Admiral H. L. Vickery	Dance Orchestra
10:30	Civil'n Defense pgm	Treasury Star Parade	Dramatic sketch	"Music That Endures"	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Taxes; Defense	Dramatic sketch	A. Baggiore, tenor, orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, News	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Weather; Master	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music; or.	Music You Want	Postviews; "Tobacco	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Music You Want	Road"; interviews	thur Mann, recorded	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety Show; News	Headline News; Morning Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45			"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Okies
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Concert Internationale	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	Dramatic sketch	Shopping news	Musical Roundup	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Hymn recital	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News; record.	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Musical program	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Kenny Baker's Orch.
11:15	"Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss; interviews	Organ; Guest
11:30	Bright Horizons; sk.	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Hartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; K. Ivers	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	Gene and Glenn	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"; music	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Concert Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington news	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	N. F. Agricultural News	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl"; sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Contrasts in Melody	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	David Allen, tenor
1:45	"Road of Life"	News	hold talk	Gypsy Caravan	The Playgoer
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch.	"The Victory Program"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15	News Service	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Conservatory of Music	Sports and music
3:45	Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Or.; F. Findlay, cond.	Sports and music
4:00	Del Castillo organ	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15	Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Four of Us"; music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	Capt. Midnight; drama	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	PM Reporter; News
7:30	Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue,	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name" quiz	News
8:15	Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue,	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30	Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Judy Garland, songs
8:45	drama; News	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	Romance in Music
9:00	"We, the People"	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert,	Fibber McGee and	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to the Nation	Fritz Reiner, conductor	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00	Studio program	NBC Symphony Concert,	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bruins - Chicago hockey
10:15	Studio program	Fritz Reiner, conductor	soloists; orch.; guests	Donald M. Nelson	game
10:30	Public Affairs	Military Analysis of News	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Bruins-Chicago game
10:45	News; Sports	News; Def.	son's Or. songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Five Star News
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Postviews; "Hellsapop-	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Music You Want	pin'" Interviews	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Distant Whir of Unidentified Plane Puts Boston Harbor Stations on the Alert

Low-Flying Craft Proves To Be Friendly

War Activities in New England

Air Raid Alarm Minimized—Coastal defenders in Boston Harbor were quickly on the alert early yesterday morning when the sound of an unidentified plane was detected several miles out to sea, but Army officials in the First Corps Area today minimized the alarm, since the plane flew sufficiently low to be promptly recognized and identified as friendly.

Searchlights were turned on, and their beams swept the skies for about 10 minutes, according to Maj. Russell Sweet, of the Public Relations Office, but it was not necessary to send out any interceptor planes. There was no undue hustle or bustle, he added, but battle stations in all Harbor forts were on the alert and manned and ready for any emergency within a very few minutes.

Senator's Son Commissioned—Robert Taft Jr., son of the Ohio Republican Senator who was a pre-convention candidate for the Presidency in 1940, reported for duty with the U. S. Navy in Boston today, following his commissioning last week as an Ensign in the Naval Reserve. A graduate of Yale, Robert Junior has been a student at Harvard Law School.

F. B. I. Raids Net 10 Aliens—V. W. Peterson, Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in charge of the Boston office, announced over the week end that 10 enemy aliens had been taken into custody and that a large quantity of contraband had been seized in recent raids on 255 dwellings near important defense facilities in Boston, Quincy, and Springfield, Mass.; Manchester, and Portsmouth, N. H.; and Bangor, and Portland, Maine.

Fate of the aliens held was not disclosed, but Mr. Peterson stated that those found in possession of contraband forbidden them under the President's proclamation were subject to internment for the duration.

One Mother to Another—A Lynn, Mass., mother, whose son, Edward McInerney, was a sailor aboard the U. S. S. Destroyer Truxton, wrecked in a storm last month, received the reassuring news that the boy is "safe and well" from a Newfoundland mother of eight children, one of whom is serving in England in the Army.

"I am only a stranger to address you," the letter began, "but I could not let this opportunity pass to let you know that your dear boy, Edward, is safe and well. They were shipwrecked a few miles outside of our home . . and were brought to the mines, and we did all we could for them after the rescue. . . .

"I took your boy with me to my sister's home and we cared for him there. . . . My sister, Mrs. Teresa Tobin, had your boy for two nights and days, so he was rested grand when he left here, and I expect she will be writing soon. . . . Sincerely, Mrs. Katie Molloy."

Anglo-American Co-Ordination—Closer co-ordination between the United States and British Navies in the routing and handling of merchant vessels carrying supplies to the United Nations is planned. Commander Harry Annall, R. N. R., of the British Consular Shipping Advisory Board in Boston and A. Wood, R. N. V. R., opened an office today adjoining the local routing office of the United States Navy, so that the two may work along closer lines.

Books Needed in Pacific—From faraway Samoa, the Navy Department today received a request for 100 books for entertainment of the men defending that United States outpost in the Central Pacific, "should such a number be available upon completion of the Victory Book Campaign." The Commandant of the Naval Station at Tutuila, which underwent a shelling at the hands of a Japanese surface vessel shortly after midnight on Jan. 11, declared that his command could use the books "to good advantage."

Goal of the campaign, which bears the endorsement of the Bureau of Navigation, is 7,000,000 "books you like to read." The Navy can always use these and other types that are not generally read for amusement—mathematics and technical books, it was stated.

Army's Athletic Equipment—If Camp Edwards soldiers don't participate in sports, it won't be for lack of equipment. The Camp's recreation office has just announced that 2,909 pieces of athletic equipment have been ordered. So there'll be plenty of basballs, basketballs, footballs, soccer balls, volley balls, and other athletic supplies on hand at the new sports arena for soldiers' use. Every outfit in Camp will be free to draw on the supplies for contests both on and off the post.

New School for Defense Area—The Public Buildings Administration at Washington announced over the week end the award of a $222,457 contract to the Davison Construction Company, of Manchester, N. H., for construction of the Mitchell Elementary School at Kittery, Maine, location of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The structure is to be completed in 210 days.

Mrs. Ernest I. Pugmire (top) and **Commissioner Ernest I. Pugmire**

New territorial leaders for the Salvation Army, with supervision over 11 eastern states, including New England. They will be welcomed to Massachusetts at a luncheon Wednesday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

State Savings In Paper And Clips Sought

State department heads in Massachusetts were today called upon to inaugurate a drastic program to save paper, clips and rubber bands.

Angier L. Goodwin, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, in a letter to department heads said: "Shortages are rapidly approaching and we must save and save against the day when present supplies simply cannot be replenished."

Mr. Goodwin demanded that when a letter requires more than one page, the reverse side be usd for the second page. Further, he asked that when a letter is answered the reverse side be used for the carbon copy of the answer.

Use of obsolete forms and discontinued printed matter for scrap paper was also asked.

The Goodwin demand is in line with the recent paper salvage campaign started by Gurth Chambers, director of salvage of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mr. Goodwin said, "Careless throwing away of a rubber band, or a paper clip is wanton waste." He also asked that typewriter ribbons and carbon paper be used to the maximum before being discarded. Similar use of pencils also was asked.

Mr. Goodwin's letter was sent on a half sheet of paper, used on both sides.

Connecticut Town Has Raid Shelter

WINDHAM CENTER, Conn., March 9 (AP)—A $13,000 air raid shelter, big enough to accommodate between 50 and 100 persons, is being built in this rural eastern Connecticut community with funds furnished by DeWitt M. Lockman, New York artist whose family has owned property here for nearly three centuries.

Though there are no military objectives in the immediate vicinity, Windham Center is about midway between Hartford and New London and Mr. Lockman points out, when asked his reasons for building the shelter, that planes sometimes drop bombs indiscriminately to reduce their load.

Test Blackouts Are Scheduled

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts tonight and tomorrow night (Tuesday), as compiled by the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Ashland	9-9:20	Natick	9-9:20
Douglas	9-9:20	Paxton	9-9:20
Bolton	9-9:20	Southboro	9-9:20
Framing'm	9-9:20	Sudbury	9-9:20
Holliston	9-9:20	Winchenn'	9-9:20
Lancaster	9-9:20		

Tomorrow (Tuesday)

Athol	10-10:20	Milton	9:15-9:30
Berlin	9-9:30	NewSalem	10-10:20
Braint'e	9:15-9:30	Norwood	9-9:30
Brookf'd	10-10:20	Orange	10-10:20
Cohas't	9:15-9:30	Phillipst'n	10-10:20
Dedham	9-9:20	Quincy	9:15-9:30
Dover	9-9:20	Randolph	9:15-9:30
Holbr'k	9:15-9:30	Warwick	10-10:20
Hull	9:15-9:30	Wendell	10-10:20
Leicester	9-9:20	Westwood	9-9:20
Melrose	10-10:15	Wesmo'h	9:15-9:30

Drive Against Dump Burning Of Old Rubber

Acting swiftly to prevent further "criminal waste" of rubber, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today began to scour State dumps for old tires tossed aside and left to burn in careless fires.

A "large quantity" of old rubber is going up in smoke on State dumps, the Committee disclosed.

John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Salvage Division, appealed to Bay State citizens today to report all rubber fires, and said the Committee would first have the fire extinguished and then requisition the "precious material so carelessly treated."

The Committee has the power to step in and take the old rubber by authority of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the War Production Board, he declared.

Mr. Taylor proposed that it would be to the financial benefit of cities and towns to inspect their dumps and salvage scraps of old rubber.

He said he believed the instances of rubber fires, reported to the Committee and made public this morning, could be traced to carelessness and the habit of "burning down" all rubbish tossed together in the town dump.

Gurth Chambers, Chairman of the Salvage Division, in disclosing the fact that fires were licking up scraps of tires, pointed out that reclaimed rubber may be used for the manufacture of sneakers, heels, floor tiling, and various types of footwear.

"Not a scrap should be wasted," he said, adding that one rubber company executive is ordering use of every piece as large as a quarter of an inch square.

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today authorized a total blackout March 15 for Region 7, which includes an area of 661 square miles on Cape Cod. The blackout will be held from 10 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. and will cover 22 towns with a total population of 45,000 persons.

The test area will cover the region between Bourne and Provincetown, including Camp Edwards, as well as Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Islands. Camp officials said they would co-operate in the program.

Meanwhile on the civilian defense front, 12 mid-Massachusetts cities and towns staged test blackouts last night at varying times between 9 and 10 p. m. Concord mobilized approximately 650 air-raid workers, including 500 wardens, to enforce complete blackness in that historic town.

Portland, Maine, staged a realistic imitation air raid last night, the first such rehearsal to be supervised directly by the Office of Civilian Defense.

Actual incendiary bombs, buried under piles of debris, were employed in many of the "incidents," as 4,000 defense volunteers pretended enemy planes were over the city.

Billowing clouds of white smoke, from smoke pots placed in the area, added further touches of realism. Col. William G. Knight, commanding officer of the First Corps Area, Civilian Defense, expressed himself as "satisfied" with the results when the rehearsal was completed.

Film on Bombs

An instructional film entitled, "Fighting the Fire Bomb," describing the manner in which householders can combat incendiary bombs in event of emergency, has just been released by the Office of Civilian Defense.

The film, prepared by the training section of the protection division, is ready for use before civic, fraternal, social and other groups. There are 52 copies of this film in circulation and these may be obtained from Joseph M. Loughlin, Director of First Civilian Defense Region, 101 Milk Street, Boston.

Quincy Test

Seven aliens who volunteered to serve in civilian defense roles in Quincy, Mass., cannot be accepted because citizenship is a requirement of service in civilian defense, officials of the Municipal Defense Council of that city, have announced

The stand was taken after an interpretation of the law by John D. Smith, City Solicitor. After the ruling, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin said: all air raid wardens, auxiliary policemen and auxiliary firemen who will be on duty Tuesday night during the test blackout not only will be citizens of the country but citizens of Quincy as well and as such will enforce all rules and regulations pertaining to the blackout."

Milton, Weymouth, Braintree, Holbrook, Cohasset, and Hull will participate in the blackout between 9:15 and 9:30 o'clock.

Quincy to Install Dial Telephone

The telephone dial system will go into effect in Quincy July 18, the telephone company announced today in stating that the Quincy telephone exchange is the only one in the country being permitted to continue installation of the dial system.

Despite the fact that further installations of this type of service had been forbidden by the War Production Board, the Quincy system was allowed to proceed, it was believed, because of the rapid growth of the city's industries in defense work.

Quickened Maine Defense Interest Has Doubling of State Guard Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 9—An upswing in interest of Maine citizens in civilian defense has been noted in recent weeks. Plans are under way to double the personnel of the State Guard, which now has a membership of 500 men, trained and equipped to function in the event of any emergency.

Auxiliary police and fire-fighting forces are being formed in towns and cities throughout the State, and in Portland this week it required only seven minutes for a force of 465 auxiliary policemen and 135 regular officers to reach their assigned stations. It was the first test of the program, and the outcome was termed most gratifying. Portland, perhaps, is farther advanced along this line than other cities with the possible exception of Bangor, but Lewiston, Auburn and other municipalities have their auxiliary police organized. The air-raid warden programs in all communities are, of course, well advanced, and in this phase of the program, particularly, there has been a great deal of interest.

State rules for blackouts have been issued, but there have been no tests yet. Commercial and industrial establishments have been allowed a short period in which they must disclose to the proper local authorities plans for protective measures in the plants. Already supposedly in effect is a regulation that all lights and illuminated signs, except in cases

The Week in Maine

where persons have them in immediate control, must be turned out from sunset to sunrise. Local authorities are supposed to check and warn persons who ignore this order. There have been no prosecutions.

Democrats' Parley Set

Maine Demorats will hold their State convention at Bangor again this year. April 11 has been fixed as the date when the 1,406 authorized delegates and as many alternates may gather for the occasion. Leading Maine Democrats remain silent as to the Party's plans, and a dearth of interest that is annoying some of the younger members of the Party is said to be present in Democratic circles. Some Democrats noted the re-election for a fifth term of Mayor Paul A. Dondas of Waterville whose tenure of office there now equals the mark set by F. Harold Dubord. It is considered possible that Mr. Dondas may be approached to seek a high office, but here again it is only rumor.

Meanwhile, Republican headquarters has announced Senator Ralph O. Brewster will preside over the Party's convention at Portland, April 1. No other definite plans have been disclosed.

Blow to Recreation?

Maine's most famous industry—recreation — doubtless will experience the greatest blow as a result of the war and the rubber shortage, but up to now neither the warning that gas may be rationed and the announcement that there will be no more tires for pleasure cars has affected automobile registrations in this State. Registrations as of the first of March exceeded, in incomes to the State, the record of the previous year.

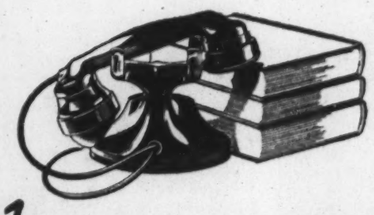
Hopedale Blackout

WORCESTER, Mass., March 9 (AP)—Hopedale officials reported a near-perfect blackout last night. The only thing to mar it was a sky rocket, ignited at the height of the affair. They are still looking for the culprit.

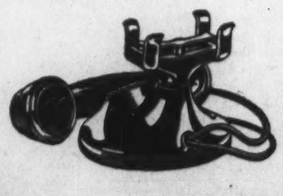
YOU can help

"Keep 'Em Rolling"... Field Artillery at a New England Army Camp

You can speed up URGENTLY NEEDED telephone service IN WAYS LIKE THESE



1 Please replace receiver properly . . . NOT like this. Unless bar is down, the line is "out of order." You cannot be called.



2 When an extension telephone is used and the call completed on another telephone, please be sure to put back the first receiver.

A RECEIVER out of place signals "line out of order" so a series of steps must be taken to get the line back in operation.

First, an effort is made to attract the subscriber's attention. A testman makes a special check. If these steps bring no result, a man is sent to the subscriber's home to get the line back in service.

Meanwhile, other telephone users are trying to call the "out of order" number. On party lines, the other subscribers can neither make nor receive calls.

You can see how much telephone apparatus, some of it now very difficult to obtain, is needlessly tied up when telephone receivers are left off the hook an average of 1365 times a day in this company's territory. And 368 of these times repairmen must be sent out to restore lines to service because the receivers were not replaced within a reasonable period. This unintentional tie-up of telephone service all comes to no less than 451 hours . . . hours when equipment is not speeding messages . . . messages that may be important to our army and navy, to air fields, bases, shipyards, arsenals and industries of New England.

Will you help us save vital telephone service?

Please replace telephone receivers properly.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Tokyo Infiltration in Indies Traced

Netherlands White Paper describes activities of fishers and others for 10 years before war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—Ten years of Japanese "fifth column" activity preceded Japan's attack on the Dutch East Indies, with Nipponese consuls, "tourists," natural scientists, commercial firms and outright spies combining efforts to discover Dutch defense measures, undermine native loyalties and prepare for the coming onslaught, according to a Netherlands White Paper released here.

Citing instances in detail and publishing espionage documents regarding troop movements as far south as Australia and sabotage in Malaya, the publication, made public in the United States by the Netherlands Information Bureau, constitutes the official report of the Netherlands East Indies Government on Japanese subversive activities begun in the Southwest Pacific before the close of the first world war.

The White Paper pictures the part which Japanese traders, business firms and "fishermen" played in spying out military installations and describes efforts to win over native students by financing their education in Japan.

The document emphasizes that the Dutch Government was constantly watching the operations and took as vigorous countermeasures as diplomatic usage would allow in a situation where much of the espionage was perpetrated under the cloak of normal commercial relations or behind the screen of consular representation.

Purge Impossible

"It was never possible," the document declares, "to cut out entirely the shameful abuse by Japanese consulates of their diplomatic privileges."

Vanguard of the Japanese Navy which smashed at the Java stronghold were 4,000 Nipponese fishermen operating 500 boats, who were told by Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu several years ago, according to the White Paper, that they had a vital task to fulfill in the "march toward the south." On the advice of the naval staff, they established themselves by preference at such strategic points as the straits between Australia and New Guinea, the northwest corner of Celebes, the island of Borneo, near the entrance to the Straits of Macassar, and at Singapore.

While they did carry on fishing, they also made soundings and charts, terrorized native populations on small islands, and were frequently visited by Japanese naval officers in disguise, the document continues.

Typical of the espionage was the case of a Japanese agent, Yoshizumi, who in February, 1941, was evicted from the Indies for subversive action, the document relates, "but on Dec. 8, 1941, when all Japanese were interned, this same man was found back on the island of Bangka, disguised as a native and in the possession of 57,000 guilders in ready cash, which he admitted having received from the Consul-General."

Indicating that Japanese infiltration throughout the South Pacific rivalled or exceeded Nazi efforts at penetration of Latin America, the document asserts that the moves of the Japanese Navy to obtain information and establish footholds were typified by the formation in November, 1940, of the "Japan Ocean Bonito and Tunny Fishing Company" with a capital of 35,000,000 yen, whose program called for the establishment of six fishing stations in the Indies, at Surabaya and Amboina, chief Dutch naval bases, and at Batavia and other key points.

"A glance at the map will show the reason for wanting those stations was to have at these vital points experts (naval reserve personnel) familiar with the waters who would be available when the time would be ripe for an attack," the report says.

Japanese photographers also came in considerable numbers, plying their trade in native districts where populations could ill afford to pay for pictures, and showing preference for strategic areas, such as the Riouw island group near Singapore and the Indragiri coast.

Seeking to influence the 70,000,000 natives, the Japanese Government granted credits for importation and distribution of Japanese goods, sought to contact native leaders, and induced young natives to study in Japan at low tuition fees. Those students, who were prepared to act as tools for Japanese propaganda, were assisted, while for the others life was made disagreeable.

Psuedo Protector

Japanese groups also sought to uphold Japan as a "protector of Islam," the document continues, despite the fact that Japan's Shintoism was diametrically opposed to the Islamic religion, the former comprising idolization of the Emperor and the latter based on a rigorous godhead idea. It was added that the Japanese edition of the Koran contained so many mistakes, that Islamitic leaders in the Netherlands and Indies warned against its use, and generally, it was declared, the Japanese efforts to woo the Indies natives were unsuccessful.

After 1930, the Japanese attempted to increase their influence through agricultural, forestry and mining concerns directly or indirectly under the control of Tokyo, and in 1941, the Japanese still persisting, opened an airline between Palao, Japanese mandated island, and Dilly, Portuguese Timor, passing directly over the Dutch archipelago.

Dutch Indictment of Japanese

Portion of "Document Five" of White Paper published by the Netherlands Information Bureau. It shows the last portion of a photograph of a letter from Yoshio Inoui, manager of the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha, during his stay in Japan on May 5, 1939, to the manager of the same company at Momi in New Guinea. It discloses that military preparations for the occupation of New Guinea had been made. The document includes a reference to permission to increase the Japanese personnel in New Guinea by 10 persons. These 10 men, it said, "must at least be equivalent to 10,000. Because we shall only select men of the quality: 'one man on horseback is equal to thousand men,' these 10 men will be worth 10,000 ordinary men. . . ."

Free French Unit in Africa Captures Italians and Arms

CAIRO, March 9 (AP)—Free French forces caused heavy damage to three fortified Italian positions in the great Fezzan Desert oasis, March 7, after a 1,200-mile journey from the Lake Chad region, it was confirmed here yesterday.

The raiders captured the Italian posts, less than 500 miles south of the chief Axis supply base of Tripoli, before turning back with Italian prisoners and a quantity of captured weapons. Other supplies were destroyed. The French were dive-bombed repeatedly on their return trip.

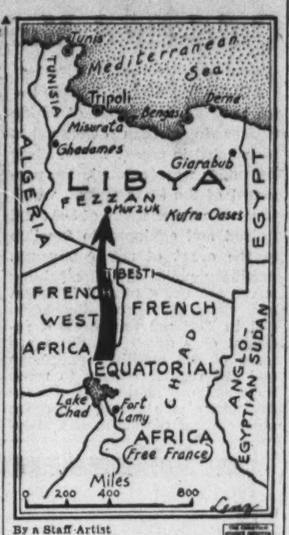
At the main battle front 80 miles west of Tobruk Desert patrols in the sandy no man's land between the main British and German Libyan armies engaged in inconclusive skirmishes while aircraft of both sides continued to strafe the enemy and reconnoiter.

British artillery shelled Axis troops during fights stirred up by mobile columns, a communiqué said.

Enemy planes were more numerous as the sandstorms abated, and the British acknowledged "light casualties" inflicted by planes in the forward areas of Cirenaica. The RAF intercepted some formations and continued to bomb Tripoli and Bengasi, chief Axis supply ports. A vessel at Bengasi was blown up.

[The German High Command said that both sides engaged in "lively patrol activities" and that their dive bombers sank a 3,000-ton freighter and three lighters at Tobruk.

The Germans also claimed that they made low-level attacks on the West Egyptian Railway, cutting it in several places.]



By a Staff Artist

Gain Against Italians

Where Free French raiding party, striking north from the Lake Chad area in Free French-controlled Equatorial Africa, caused heavy damage to Italian establishments in the Fezzan Desert, south of Tripoli in Libya.

Route of U. S.-Canadian Road Chosen for Military Strategy

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., March 9 (AP)—More than 150 United States Army Engineers now are on their way to Alberta for preliminary work on the Alaska Highway and are expected at Dawson Creek, B. C., today, it is learned here.

Homer P. Keith, former Deputy Minister of Public Works at Edmonton, is at Dawson Creek with an advance guard of American Engineers.

Thousands of cars of freight carrying United States road construction outfits are expected to pass north through Alberta during the next few weeks.

By Morris McDougall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 9—The Alaska Highway which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced March 5 would be started immediately in northern Canada will be a military road not a tourist highway. Military considerations alone led to the decision to build the road and governed choice of the route.

A road already operating in Alberta will join the new highway to form an uninterrupted system from continental United States to Fairbanks, Alaska.

The road, approved by the Governments of both countries on the recommendation of the Canada-United States Joint Defense Board, will run from Fort St. John in the Peace River district of British Columbia along the line of the airports which Canada has constructed through Fort Nelson, Watson Lake, White Horse, Boundary and Big Delta to Fairbanks.

Maintained by U. S.

In his statement to the House March 5, Prime Minister King said that the United States Government has offered to undertake the building and wartime maintenance of the highway.

After the war the Canadian part of the road is to become an integral part of the Canadian highway system.

The highway does not follow either of the alternate highway routes investigated over a considerable period by the International Joint Commission.

These routes would have traversed the mountainous interior of British Columbia and would have been more agreeable to the eye, but scenic considerations have little weight now.

Road 1,200 Miles Long

George Black, Member from Yukon Territory, former Speaker of the Commons in the Bennett Administration and a careful student of the Alaska highway question told the House that the proposed road would be about 1,200 miles in length. "It goes for the most part over Tundra and Muskege," he said, "the most difficult and expensive terrain on which to build a serviceable road."

Mr. Black suggested that until the road is completed supplies might be shipped to Alaska via a route the first leg of which would be by rail to Prince Rupert.

He said supplies could then be shipped by what is virtually an inland passage from Prince Rupert to Skagway, where they are protected from the Pacific side by a series of islands all the way on a run that could be protected.

From Skagway he suggested that supplies be taken across the pass by rail to Whitehorse where there is a road being used now to transport goods and passengers from Whitehorse to Dawson and from Dawson to Fairbanks which is the center of activity for Alaska and from which railways and good roads radiate.

Differ on Route

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Two members of the Alaskan International Highway Commission said that they had protested to President Roosevelt against the route selected by the United States-Canadian Joint Defense Board for the overland route, contending it was a "blunder."

James W. Carey, consulting engineer and member of the Commission, and Donald Macdonald, associate engineer and Commission member, said in a statement they had asked that the Army and other agencies confer with the United States and Canadian Commissions.

The two engineers advocated a more westerly route, near the coastline, listing among advantages for such a route the following: Construction supplies could be landed from the sea at six different points; the route parallels existing road, river and lake transportation for more than half its length; 300 of the 1,500 miles for such a route already are constructed; proximity of the route to coast would make possible easy supplying of coastal defense bases; attack on the road from carrier-borne aircraft would be "extremely difficult due to fog, rain, snow."

All of these points would be sacrificed by using a more inland route, the engineers contended, and in addition various construction problems would be encountered, including two crossings of the Rocky Mountains and a route across "deep muskeg" or marsh.

Premier of Iran Relinquishes Post In Internal Crisis

LONDON (AP)—Reuters reported from Teheran that Premier Ali Furanghi had left the Iranian Capital after informing Parliament that "the crisis surpasses my power. . . . It is impossible for me to accept the Premiership and form a Cabinet."

Mr. Furanghi became Premier last August after Iran signed a truce with British and Russian forces, but was unable to complete his government and stepped down. He was asked, then, to form a new cabinet.

Informed sources in London said "discontent and disagreement over internal politics caused the difficulty in forming a government."

Man Power Pool Planned in Canada

OTTAWA, March 6 (AP)—A new sweeping selective service plan, ticketing both men and women for farm and factory jobs and setting up a man power pool for the armed forces has been approved by the Canadian Cabinet, the Ottawa Journal said.

"It will be based upon two new and separate registrations of man power, the Journal said.

"The first classification, to take in all employed persons, will be completed by April 1.

"The second registration, to ticket the balance of the population with special emphasis upon married women, will follow two months later."

'Prams,' Lawn Mowers Hit by Steel Priority

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, March 9

No steel will be released for the manufacture of baby carriages and lawn mowers, it has been announced by F. B. Kilbourn, steel controller in the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Nazis Tighten Hold on Dutch Economy

By Pieter V. Anen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Complete Nazi control over Dutch economy has been achieved and "considerable quantities" of goods are being put at the disposal of the Third Reich, says Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reichs commissioner for the Netherlands, writing in Hitler's newspaper the Völkischer Beobachter.

This achievement which appears advantageous to the Nazi Commissioner, assumes an entirely different aspect in Dutch eyes, and the process which the Germans call the "integration" of Holland's economy into the economical system of New Europe is for the Dutch one of disintegration and destruction.

That the Dutch view is the more correct one is confirmed by reports just reaching this country revealing that the Reichs Commissioner has been compelled to enforce a virtual state of siege upon his province.

Cost of Living Rises

The cost of living went up by 40 per cent between May, 1940, and last February. In the same period the standard of living dropped to a depth that can hardly be fathomed.

A comparison between the respective rations of the Dutch and Germans shows in the case of bread, meat, sugar and fat, for instance, a difference of from 25 to 40 per cent in favor of the Germans; apart from the fact that some Dutch staple foods, like rice and eggs, are unobtainable in the Netherlands and that the quality of others, like bread, potatoes, and butter, is often so poor as to make them almost unfit for consumption.

Forced exports are not the only cause of the scanty Dutch food rations. The entire agriculture industry which prior to the occupation provided the home markets with a monthly 30,000 tons is now hardly able to deliver more than a monthly average of 900 tons of fish.

Lack of Fodder

Lack of fodder also is decimating the cattle, pig and poultry stock. When in the fall of 1941 the Dutch farmers were ordered by the Nazi authorities to deliver to them all of their fattened and roughly one third of their unfattened cattle, the farmers hastened to comply with the regulation, because their animals were suffering from hunger in the stables.

The famous bulb-growing industry has been virtually destroyed. Rare species of daffodils which, in 1939, were sold here at $20 apiece are being offered to German gardeners at 12 cents apiece.

There is no longer any diamond cutting industry in the Netherlands.

Other industries were forced to reduce their working time to three days weekly.

For the last nine months, gas and electricity have been rationed in most of the Dutch industrial centers. The shoe industry is idle, although the stocks are at such a low that hardly every second Dutchman can buy one pair a year. Clothing factories cannot get any cloth. The rubber and glass industries have been restricted to the use of reclaimed material. The metal industry, too, is largely dependent on waste material. Every piece of metal the Nazis could lay hand on was seized. The use of articles made entirely or mainly of copper, nickel, lead, tin, and their alloys is forbidden.

Trade Only With Reich

Hitler's blueprint does not allow for any trade except with Germany. The economic relations between the Third Reich and its vassals can hardly be called trade. Besides, one of the essential characteristics of trade, the payment, is almost entirely lacking.

Prior to 1939, Germany was second-best among the importers of Dutch products. Its yearly imports from the Netherlands amounted to $78,000,000. In 1941 the monthly average reached $36,000,000. That is is about two thirds of what the Netherlands, prior to the war, exported to all the European countries, its colonies, and other countries overseas.

On the basis of this monthly average, Germany is buying from Holland to the tune of approximately $450,000,000 a year. Since it is the exclusive buyer, that figure represents the total of Dutch exports. And for the same reason, the Dutch, though they see their products going abroad, don't see any money coming in. Their claims on Germany, which amounted to $11,000,000 before the occupation, had risen to $370,000,000 by last September and to $555,000,000 by the beginning of this year.

No Payments Made By Reich

The Nazi Government does not worry about making good on these claims. The former Dutch-German clearing agreement has been abolished and no payments at all are made by the Reich. Dutch producers and merchants are paid by the Netherlands Bank, at the head of which stands the Dutch Nazi, M. M. Rost van Tonningen. He meets the monetary requirement by resorting to the printing press. The note circulation is therefore steadily increasing. It rose within the last year by 40 per cent, namely, from $780,000,000 to $1,160,000,000.

A corresponding rise took place, of course, in the Netherlands' floating debt. It amounts today to $1,100,000,000, as against $550,000,000 at the end of 1940 and $270,000,000 before the occupation.

The floating debt is the clearest index of the Netherlands whitebleeding. Under Nazi rule the Dutch have to meet not only the requirements of their normal expenditure, but they have also to finance their own exports to Germany and the military and civilian apparatus of occupation.

It has been reduced since, but though no exact figures are available, it is certainly no wild guess to assume that the main part of the $275,000,000 loan which was issued last summer had to be used to cover German claims under the title of occupation costs.

Compared with these sums, other items from the Nazi catalogue of looting appear as mere trifles—for instance, an $8,000,000 fine which was imposed on Amsterdam as "atonement" for strikes and riots, or for trespassing any of the Nazi regulations—they are so frequent that their total must come pretty near to $10,000,000 a year. Moreover, Dutch merchants must pay a commission of 1-10 per cent to the German Chamber of Commerce for goods they sell to German authorities.

Guilder's Value Drops

All these financial measures are bound to lead to the complete impoverishment of the whole nation. The guilder has merely a fraction of its pre-war value. Inflation on the one hand and the loss of substance on the other hand are undermining its buying power.

Flight into the acquisition of real estate property is barred.

There is no chance to exchange the guilders for any other currency, save for German marks, which the Dutch are loath to accept. The expedient to buy industrial shares is equally precarious. In view of the rapid deterioration of the plants, it is questionable of the shares will have any value in the near future. Until the end of last year shares and bonds of companies in the Netherlands Indies were in strong demand. But the war with Japan and the carrying out of the scorched-earth policy in the Dutch colonies have shattered the last hope for preserving at least part of the fortune.

Yet, whatever the odds may be, the Dutch don't give in. They are convinced that the Nazis will be driven out. Then there will be ways and means to recover. Slowly perhaps, but surely.

Portugal's Transport Periled By Gas and Oil Shortages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, March 9—A critical gasoline and oil shortage is threatening Portugal's entire transport system.

Roughly there is only a four-week supply of gasoline and oil on hand with a slim chance that two Spanish tankers will be able to relieve the situation.

This morning's press announced that permits had been reissued for horse-drawn taxicabs in Lisbon.

As already reported, gasoline rationing was introduced on Jan. 1. Private automobiles were forbidden use on Thursdays, Sundays, and Mondays. All private automobiles were off the roads March 1.

Meanwhile, due to the intense shortage of rubber tires, 400 taxicabs in Lisbon alone were out of service by February. Yet despite strictest Government measures, the position is now more critical than ever.

Adds to Unemployment

The crisis is augmented by the fact there are some 60,000 professional chauffeurs and drivers in Portugal, and nearly 400,000 persons connected with the automobile industry who are at present unemployed or threatened with unemployment.

Since neither American automobiles nor rubber tires are now being imported, the entire transport problem of the country is affected.

There are 1,451 bus lines in Portugal which are essential to the transport of workers from the villages and hamlets.

Owing to the coal shortage, passenger-train service has already been drastically reduced, and at present a number of locomotives are forced to run on wood fuel.

Two Tankers Expected

It is understood that two Spanish tankers have now been granted navicerts to bring petroleum from Mexico or Venezuela, but a long delay is unavoidable.

The position of rubber tires appears hopeless, although negotiations are pending for synthetic rubber from France.

The public is encouraged to use substitutes, such as acetylene gas, but Portugal is not equipped with plants to produce sufficient calcium carbide for more than 2,000 cars and there are at present 62,000 cars in Portugal.

Former gasoline imports totaled 72,000 tons annually, and at present the country is unable to import at all.

Pétain at Riviera After Conferences On African Status

VICHY, March 9 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain, French Chief of State, went to his Riviera home at Villeneuve-Loubert after conferring with Interior Minister Pierre Pucheu, who has just returned from an inspection tour of North Africa.

During the morning the Chief of State and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan attended memorial services here for the victims of the RAF raid March 3 on suburban Paris.

Political observers commented that if Marshal Pétain was able to spend several days on the Riviera the situation must be considered calm, both internally and internationally.

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Hitler's Production Pace: Can It Last?

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's production of war goods has reached 70 per cent of her total productive capacity, industrial and otherwise, according to reports from neutral sources, mainly Switzerland.

That means that almost 26,000,000 of the 36,000,000 German workers are turning out planes, tanks, armored cars, weapons, ammunition, and paraphernalia for the 6,000,000 German soldiers.

An 80 per cent and even an 85 per cent level are mentioned as the goal to be reached before the summer of this year.

Neutral reports about the conditions in Germany have to be eyed with the same skepticism as straightforward Nazi announcements, regardless of whether they appear favorable or unfavorable to the Nazi cause. Germany's war production mobilization would mean an enormous achievement if it were true. But, is it true?

Comparison With Allies

The German claim came hard on the heels of a heated debate in England, where the Government was reproached for having attained but a 60 per cent level of British productive capacity. In view of this it would not be unlikely that the Nazis would take steps to let neutrals believe, for propaganda reasons, that the German accomplishment was higher than the actual figure.

It also is necessary to remember that the goal set for the United States by President Roosevelt's speech of Jan. 6 lies somewhere around 50 per cent of this country's capacity.

Even if the German assertion is taken as correct, the figure may represent either Germany's potential productive capacity or its actual capacity. And here is the gap between Germany's "paper form" and its actual form. We can only venture a rough estimate, after carefully weighing all the favorable and unfavorable details.

Germany's industrial paper form, strong as it was at the outbreak of the war, has increased by many times through conquests of the agricultural wealth of Southeastern Europe, and the mineral wealth of all Europe.

Yet control is not always identical with exploitation. The longer the war lasted, the more violent it grew and the more it expanded, the more difficult it became for the Nazis to co-ordinate the industries of the various countries and to make their agricultural outputs complement one another.

Decline of Supplies

The lack of certain vital raw materials which are not to be found in any spot of Europe began to tell. The overburdening of the transportation system began to tell. The destruction caused by the war began to tell. These facts, and a host of other influences, widened the rift between Germany's paper form, her potential capacity, and the amount of goods she was actually able to produce, even if straining her strength to the breaking point.

Labor in Reich

Without in any sense underestimating the military resources still at the command of Germany, current information discloses that the Reich is facing grave problems in the maintenance of its war potentials.

The growing impediment of bureaucracy was described in a cable dispatch March 2. The mounting problem of oil supplies was studied in a summary March 3. The accompanying story summarizes the labor position.

The Nazis wanted the Norwegian fishermen, the French and Belgian miners and factory workers, and the farm laborers in the Balkans to work to their fullest capacity; on the other hand, they could not grant them sufficient food rations, because the German rations could be maintained only through excessive food deliveries from the occupied territories. As a result, production outside of Germany proper slowed down.

Necessarily, the shrinking output threatened the precarious balance of the Nazi economy. All of a sudden, the Nazis were caught in a circle from which there was no escape. They had to maintain the home standard and the standard of production. To maintain the former, they had to deplete the occupied countries. By depleting these countries, they lowered their industrial output on which the war machine, and, in the last analysis, the front-soldier, was dependent.

Being, of course, unable to grant the workers indiscriminately ample food rations, the Nazis resorted to an expediency which is a novelty in modern labor legislation. They devised a system of "gliding food rations." From now on, the amount of food that is granted to the individual non-German worker depends on his output.

First Test in Norway

The first country where the Nazis introduced that method was Norway. In the beginning of last December a decree was issued there, according to which food was going to be distributed in proportion to work done. Less work, less food. A few weeks later a similar step was taken with regard to Belgian miners. Apparently a great number of miners had stopped working, an act in which hunger and hatred of the invaders might have had an equal share.

Thereupon the Nazis decreed that no miner was allowed to leave his work without giving nine months' notice: at the same time those men who stayed at their places were promised a substantial increase in their bread ration.

It is unlikely that the Nazis will be able to make good on their promise. Even if they intended to, the shortage of workers and the dropping of industrial as well as agricultural production might well have advanced too far.

This was strikingly shown by the way the Nazi Government handled the promised return of French prisoners of war. As a reward for Vichy's collaboration with Berlin part of the 1,500,000 French soldiers kept in German prison camps were to be sent home by the end of last year. And, indeed, to the uninitiated it looked as if the Nazis carried out their agreement with Vichy.

Trainloads of French soldiers returned to their homes in Unoccupied France. But at the same time the Germans transported to Germany an equivalent number of men that had been kept in prison in Occupied France. Thus, no genuine release of prisoners took place, but a mere exchange of one group against another. The Nazis could not afford to reduce their army of workers even by a few thousand men.

Appeals for Clothing

Further proof of the difficulties Hitler encountered in struggling with the production problem could be seen in his and Goebbels appeals to the German population to donate warm clothes and underwear for the armies in Russia. That was unusual in the history of warfare. Many were puzzled at that time by the strange fact that the Nazis, of all people, should confess to any deficiency. Many even surmised that it was just another propaganda trick to catch the Allies off-guard.

However, as we can see now, the deficiency as well as the confession were quite genuine. The lack of appropriate clothing was caused not only by Europe's lack of textile fibers, most of which used to be imported from countries overseas, but also by the shifting of workers from textile and garment factories to plants where munition and weapons had to be produced.

In the light of these facts, the statement that 70 per cent of German and German-controlled machinery of production are working for the Army changes its meaning profoundly. And the boast that the figure will rise to 80 and 85 per cent discloses itself rather as a threat to Hitler than to the United Nations. For the basis from which the figure is derived is steadily shrinking.

That does not mean that the Nazi armies will be ill-equipped in the near future. It means that the last, though vast, reserves of Europe are being mobilized. If they will be used up without having gained final victory, the refilling of the gaps at the front and at home will become a more and more unsolvable task.

When the RAF Bombed Paris Suburbs

Associated Press Radiophoto

Damaged Renault Plant

This aerial view was taken on a reconnaissance flight by the British after the Royal Air Force bombed buildings and workshops of the Renault plant at Billancourt, suburban Paris, on the night of March 3. Photograph radioed from London to New York.

RAF Renews Bomb Raids on Paris Suburbs

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—The Royal Air Force's second heavy pounding of factories in the Paris area in daylight yesterday was followed last night by heavy raids on Essen, home of Germany's great Krupp munitions works, the Air Ministry announced today.

Essen, to which the RAF was returning for the first time since last Nov. 8 and 9 when the Krupp works was heavily bombed, was the chief target of night raiders which spread over the industrial Ruhr district. Nazi airfields in occupied Holland and France and docks at Ostend and LeHavre also were bombed.

Eight British bombers were acknowledged lost.

The daylight raid on the Matford plant at Poissy—the second RAR assault in six days on factories in the Paris area supplying the Nazi war machine—was described as "on much the same scale" as the heavy pounding of the Renault works near Paris on the night of March 3.

Flames spurting so high that low-flying British flyers could look up at them were left at the Matford plant.

American Built Planes

United States-built Douglas "Boston" carried out the raid, it was disclosed. Aircraft of that type have been in action for the Fighter Command for some time, equipped especially for night combat and known as the "Havoc."

The Motor-truck factory, eight miles west of the German-occupied French Capital, reputed to produce 20 trucks a day for Germany, was hit directly by British bombs and others burst in an adjacent truck yard, the Air Ministry announced.

[First reports reaching Vichy indicated that fatalities were caused in the raid.

In another raid on Northern France British bombers were said to have scored hits on a power plant.]

The raid, carried out in bright daylight virtually unopposed by the German Air Force, was the capping blow of a busy week end for the RAF illustrating the advice of "Colonel Briton," raido voice of the "V-for-Victory campaign," to:"Keep away from any work that is helping the Germans. The Royal Air Force is coming again more and more often."

Canadians Bomb Docks

Canadian airmen began the series on the night of March 7 with a smash which scattered great fires in the dock area of St. Nazaire, German-held French submarine base.

While a compact bombing force was making the main raid Sunday, other RAF units bombed a power station at Comines, near Lille; railroad yards at Abbeyville; and destroyed two German fighters.

Fliers in the raid in the Paris region said they flew to Poissy so low they could see Frenchmen waving them on from many villages, yet they encountered only three Messerschmitts—and these only after the British had picked out their target in bright sunlight and unloaded explosives.

One rear gunner in the attack related that flames and dust from explosions at Poissy sprang higher than his plane.

German bombers made sporadic forays over Britain, mainly over the east and northeast coasts of England. Bombs caused a small number of casualties, including one person killed, the Government said, and one of the invading bombers were destroyed.

The Nazi High Command claimed German bombers dropped high-explosive and incendiary bombs on harbor areas along the Humber and Tyne Rivers on the British East Coast. Hull is the main port on the Humber and Newcastle is situated near the mouth of the Tyne.

Raids in Aegean

ROME, from Italian Broadcasts, March 9 (AP)—New British air raids on Axis-held islands in the Aegean Sea were announced today by the Italian High Command.

The Daily War Bulletin said one Wellington bomber crashed into the sea during the attacks and its crew of eight was captured. No other details of the attacks were given.

The communique claimed German and Italian bombers attacked the British island base of Malta "repeatedly" and "with good results."

British fighters planes described as greatly superior in numbers beset the Axis raiders during the daylight operations, and the High Command said "one enemy plane was shot down" and "six of our planes have not returned."

Pétain Attack

VICHY, March 9 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain accused the British of "criminal aggression" in a memorial message read for him March 7 at mass funeral services in the Paris region for victims of the Royal Air Force raid March 3 on industrial plants around German-occupied Paris.

"There is no law of war, there are no excuses whatever which can justify such bloody hecatombs before human conscience," the Chief of State said of the raid which caused an estimated 325 fatalities.

His message, read by Justice Minister Joseph Barthélemy, declared the attack "was criminal aggression by a former ally who could not let our soldiers alone go to their death but who spread it two years later with the coolest determination among our innocent civilians."

Reds Take Two More Villages In Move to Relieve Leningrad

MOSCOW, March 9 (AP)—Russian soldiers fighting unceasingly in the snow to weaken the expected German spring offensive were reported today to have captured the city of Sychevka, driving a wedge midway between the Nazi strongholds of Rzhev and Vyazma on the Central Front.

Dispatches from the wintry battleline told of the sweep of the Red Army into the city 125 miles due west of Moscow after a two-day battle in which it was stated virtually all of the 15,000 men of the German 48th Division were wiped out.

Sychevka is on the 70-mile north-south rail line connecting Rzhev and Vyazma.

The Russians were said to be meeting more and more German reserves on the Central Front, with Hitler drawing heavily on his strength in the "deep rear."

On the Leningrad Front, where the Russians have been battering at the Nazi siege ring, the Soviet Information Bureau said 2,500 enemy soldiers and officers had been wiped out in three days of fighting.

Big steps appeared in the making. Joseph Stalin, Premier and Defense Commissar, who has been devoting considerable attention to the Central Front, was reported personally planning counter measures along the entire line to meet the expected German drive.

[Stockholm dispatches to London newspapers said Hitler had arrived in Kiev, Capital of the Ukraine, to supervise preparations for a spring drive against the Caucasus.

It was reported that the Führer had with him Col.-Gen. Franz Halder, Chief of the German General Staff, and Gen. Alfred Jodl, artillery expert and one of Hitler's most intimate co-workers.

A London Sunday Express story from Stockholm said Hitler would have 250 divisions totaling nearly 5,000,000 men for the spring offensive but that the Russians had 500 divisions amounting to 10,000,000 men "waiting to be attacked and then themselves to attack."]

The Russian communiqué last night said Red Army ski forces enveloping the 16th German Army at Staraya Russa, on the front south of Leningrad, had captured two more villages while nine other places were liberated on the Kalinin Front.

The front appeared today to shape up as follows:

From Leningrad southward to the Novgorod area and to Lake Ilmen, thence around Staraya Russa south almost to Velikie Luki.

Then the Red Line takes a big eastward swing back to Rzhev, then assumes the form of a finger extending to Sychevka between Rzhev and Vyazma. Below Vyazma it approaches Smolensk, then curves southward to the east of Orel, Kursk and Kharkov. Here it takes a swoop toward Dnieperopetrovsk, then swings back eastward and reaches the Sea of Azov east of Taganrog.

[Bern, Switzerland, dispatches said March 7 that the Russians were assembling many newly organized army corps in a strategic triangle between Rostov, Stalingrad and Astrakhan in anticipation of the main German spring drive against the Rostov oil fields and the vital Caucasus.

The Soviet reports, printed in the frontier Swiss Newspaper Delemont Democrate, said violent fighting now is in progress in the thawing southern sector of the vast white wilderness of Russia. Astrakhan is at the mouth of the Volga River on the Caspian Sea.

The German High Command reported today that Nazi troops had scored local successes in some sectors of the Eastern Front but acknowledged Nazi armies were fighting "heavy defensive battles" in the South.]

Russia Cleans Up

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., March 9 (AP)—The Soviet Rear Guard has launched a "war against dirt" on the home front.

Virtually the entire population of Kuibyshev, numbering more than 500,000 turned out in response to a call of the City Soviet and worked for six hours, from 9 a. m., to 3 p. m., clearing away refuse, and cleaning snow and chopping ice from the sidewalks and streets.

Similar action was undertaken in other cities of the interior. The campaign is to maintain sanitary conditions in districts to which refugees have swarmed from the war front.

Thaw has begun to set in along the banks of the Volga, forming puddles and slush and heralding the approach of spring as the people do their cleanup jobs.

A column of 774 horse-drawn sleighs and 45 trucks carried refuse and snow down the steep bank of the Volga and dumped it into a narrow open stretch of the river.

The majority of the workers were women. The work coincided with observance of International Women's Day.

Youthful Evacue Wins 'Story-of-the Year' Award

WILMINGTON, Del., March 9 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Brooke Hayden's eyewitness story of the bombing of Pearl Harbor Dec. 7 won for him the "story-of-the-year" award of the Middle States' Interscholastic Press Association.

The youth, son of a Naval officer stationed in Hawaii, wrote his account of the attack for the Wicomico High School News of Salisbury, Md. His father sent him to Salisbury soon after the war began.

His story was chosen from among thousands entered by students in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland New Jersey and Virginia.

Britain to Help Arm Greeks

LONDON, March 9 (AP) — Great Britain undertook today to supply war materials to Greek armed forces on a lend-lease basis in an agreement signed with the Greek Government-in-Exile.

The accord said "the complete liberation of Greece and re-establishment of her freedom and independence" are among the objects of the war and declared the two governments "confirm conclusion in the closest co-operation."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden signed for Britain; and Emmanuel Tsouderos, Premier and War Minister, for the Exiled Greeks.

"The two governments further recognize the importance, in their common interest, of maintaining the armed forces of Greece."

Commenting on the scope of the agreement, a Foreign Office spokesman said its conclusion "indicates the scale of importance Greek forces have now attained."

The "major portion" of the Greek Fleet escaped to Alexandria before Axis occupation of the country, he said, and further units are about to commissioned.

The Greek Airforce was reported co-operating with the RAF in the Middle East and the Greek Army, reformed under the Cairo Command, is "steadily growing," the spokesman asserted.

N. Y. Illumination Ordered Doused

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Simultaneously with the call by President Roosevelt for all Government agencies and civilians to conserve electric power, orders have been issued by Patrick Quilty, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, to black out all forms of exterior illumination in New York City

Mr. Quilty's order will dim thoroughfares and lighting displays by small business establishments which are open only during the day, and small advertising signs outside the "Great White Way" of Broadway and Sixth Avenue will be dimmed appreciably. The big signs in the Times Square district will remain on, however, for the time being, but will be under control of switches through which they may be darkened completely at an instant's notice.

The order follows announcements by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia last Sunday that all outdoor signs not wired for immediate blacking out must be extinguished at night.

Paul McNutt Sees America Grown Up

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9 (AP) — Federal Security Administrator Paul McNutt said here America had experienced two events of "world-shaking importance" as the result of the war: Discovery of its strength and unity as a nation and the fact that it is a world power.

In an address prepared for delivery at the annual Alabama Conference of Social Work, Mr. McNutt declared that today the man on Main Street, the clerk behind the counter and the lawyer in his office all know what America is made of.

"America has come of age," he told his audience.

"When we today watch the nations at war . . .," the Security Administrator asserted, "we look to the people. We look for the continued belief of the men and women in their national destiny.

"What we saw in France was a complete lapse of that resolute belief. We saw the disintegration of the national being of France."

Mr. McNutt said "as we estimate the timing of our ultimate victory we do not measure Nazi reserves of military equipment" but rather look for the signs of dissatisfaction in Germany.

"And, thank God, we are seeing it, liberty is not dead," he continued, adding:

"Yes, events tell of a spirit that will some day turn more than half the population of Europe into an anti-Nazi fifth column."

Nazi Losses Put at 1,500,000

BERN, Switzerland, March 9 (AP)—Official Berlin circles acknowledged total losses of 1,500,000 German soldiers in the Russian campaign but described these losses as "absolutely bearable," a Berlin dispatch to the Bern newspaper Der Bund said yesterday.

The figure of 1,500,000 soldiers, killed, wounded or counted missing since last June 22, was credited to German military circles. It was the first time the Germans had given any hint as to their losses on the eastern front.

These figures indicated that German losses during these three months were about the same as those for the entire five-month period of the German drive from June 22 through November.

[The German figure for casualties is considerably below estimates of military experts. As far back as last October it was reckoned that Germany had lost more than 3,000,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. Russia admitted in November that her own casualties were 1,748,000.]

The Bund dispatch said that these official German figures were "far behind private estimates" of German losses, some of which placed daily casualties as high as 10,000—more than double the official figures.

The military circles quoted by Der Bund placed the average daily German losses between June 22 and Nov. 30, 1941, at 1,000 fatalities, 200 missing, and 3,600 wounded. For the 162 days of the war up to Nov. 30, 1941, covered in this estimate, German losses thus would have been 162,000 fatalities, 32,400 missing, and 538,200 wounded.

Serb Puppet Troops Clash With Patriots

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—British dispatches quoting reports to Vichy yesterday said a "sanguinary encounter has taken place in Southern Serbia" between Puppet Yugoslav Government forces and the Patriot Guerilla Army.

The Government forces recaptured the town of Kurschumlia, the dispatches said, killing 70 of the Patriot Serb force and taking 130 prisoners.

All Soviet Acclaims Women For Deeds in Army and Shop

MOSCOW, March 9 (AP)—Soviet girl parachutists are killing Germans far behind the lines with the same straight-shooting accuracy as their menfolk, it has been disclosed.

The heroic work of these women soldiers and the war contribution of other wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts were lauded during yesterday's thirty-second International Women's Day celebration.

The Army newspaper Red Star carried a picture of five girl parachutists, all armed with automatic rifles, at their base near the front. In the background was their plane, ready for a dash to the Nazi rear.

From Sevastopol came the news that among defenders of that Crimean naval base is Nina Onilova, woman machine gunner who was credited with killing 500 Germans to date.

Nation Paid Tribute

All Russia paid tribute to these front-line and behind-the-front women fighters as well as to countless thousands of others fighting Hitler as guerrillas and as factory workers producing the tools of war.

They are seen everywhere doing man's work. They drive street cars, smiling beneath shawls. . . . They wheel busses about cities. . . . They chip ice from the windswept streets. . . . They cook meals at the front. . . . They go to the battlefields loading wounded on sleds and personally dragging them to safety. . . .

They do every kind of work in factories. . . . They flag trains. . . . Others drive locomotives and tractors. . . . Others are engineers on ships and pilots of planes. . . . They make tanks and armored trains. . . . They tend blast furnaces as well as tend babies. . . .

Behind the German lines, many are guerrilla fighters. They are so numerous in munitions factories there is hardly a weapon or shell that hasn't been touched by a woman's hand.

Women are in every auxiliary branch of the military service. Under the Soviet Constitution, "women in the U. S. S. R. are accorded equal rights with men in all sphere of economic, state, cultural, social, and political life," and they are taking the wording literally.

Pledge to Increase Output

Reports and lectures were delivered in factories and plants throughout the Soviet Union, extolling woman's part in this total war. Women and girls took pledges to increase production.

Pravda, the official Communist Party newspaper, paid tribute to the women of Russia and other lands for their part in "the struggle against the German invaders."

"Soviet women have stood the test with honor," Pravda said, "at the front and in the rear alongside of men and, like their equal, the women help to forge victory over the enemy. . . .

"Thousands of British women work in munitions factories and serve in the A.R.P. and civil defense. Thousands of women fight in guerrilla detachments in the Yugoslav mountains. The women of France, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Norway — all countries occupied by Hitler— at the side of the men take their part in the liberation movement.

"Women's hatred spells the death verdict for Hitlerism."

Among those to receive awards during the celebration were Liola and Katia, two Russian guerrilla girls who ambushed a German supply train, destroyed 3 tanks and 11 automobiles.

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Witness Tells How U. S. Fliers Downed 18 Japanese Bombers

The following is an eyewitness account of the recent thunderous engagement between United States naval and air arms and Japanese bombers in the Japanese Mandated Islands. The battle came several weeks after the U. S. Fleet's successful raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

By Tom Yarbrough

WITH THE U. S. FLEET IN THE PACIFIC, Feb. 20. Delayed. (AP)—Twenty Japanese heavy bombers came out to get us and all but two were shot into the sea. We lost two planes but rescued one pilot. Not a single surface vessel was damaged.

The engagement occurred west of the Gilbert Islands. Our compact force of warships was in geometrical formation around an aircraft carrier and was out here protecting the Allied lifeline. The carrier, of course, was the prize target, but the Japanese didn't touch her. The bombs all fell wide of their mark and their vaunted torpedo bombers—so successful at Pearl Harbor—didn't even appear. With ships on the move it's a different story.

From the highest point on the destroyer beside the aircraft carrier, I watched the battle from beginning to end.

The carriers and her brood had been patrolling the broad reaches of the blue Pacific but this was her baptism of fire. She came through majestically, launching more planes in the midst of the attack and blazing away with her own guns in chorus with the screen of cruisers and destroyers around her.

There was one breath-taking moment—when a Japanese pilot tried to crash his flaming bomber on the stern of the carrier's big flat deck. As the staggering raider glided in crackling with flames started by an attack by our own fighters, the carrier held her fire until the right instant. Then her guns lashed out with a sheet of flame and steel.

The bomber fluttered like a stricken bird, turned on its side and shuddered into the sea.

By this time bombs were falling all around us, sending up geysers of warm spray in the tropical sunlight. The metallic blast of the anti-aircraft guns was almost deafening but every man on our swaying director platform sang out with loud and long cheers. The carrier steamed on, ready for the next one.

More bombs came down.

Minutes before, several hundred yards away, we had seen the first two victims of our air fighters fall. They were knocked out of their formation, like ducks in a shooting gallery, as the fighters swept down on them. They streaked the sky with red and left great columns of flame rising from the sea. It was surprising how long the fires lasted.

That was this afternoon. The prelude to the battle sounded this morning when our patrol planes shot down two big four-motored Japanese scouts—the only ones they could find.

A total of 18 bombers came at us in two waves about 4:30 p. m. and 7 p. m. Seven got through to the ships the first time and eight the second time.

Anti-aircraft gunners were credited with shooting down four and the aerial fighters got 12, possibly 13.

From the moment we heard our scouts had met and destroyed an enemy patrol plane we were doubly alert for an attack. He might have had time to flash word back to his land base. When the second Japanese patrol went down, that alertness grew even more sharp. All afternoon we kept telling each other, "the hour is approaching."

I decided to risk time out for a shave and was just getting ready. Then the alarm sounded.

"This is it," said my cabin mate, slipping his bare feet into his shoes. "No time for socks this time."

Fluffy white cumulus clouds were all around the horizon and overhead. The enemy formation was in plain sight. Then our fighters bolted out of the clouds above them. The fight was on.

First Enemy Bomber Down

Surprising soon—it seemed less than a minute—the first bomber came plunging down, trailing a stream of fire. While a red column still stood over the spot where he hit the water, another one dropped.

Directly ahead of us a parachute opened. It was one of our pilots. Our destroyer got a call to pick him up. We aimed our nose at the orange lifejacket and tossed out lines. The pilot said later he was on the tail of a bomber when they got him. With motor faltering rapidly, he managed to get ahead of the fleet before bailing out.

It was still nearly an hour before sunset when a second formation of bombers appeared. Shells seemed to burst all around them and among them, peppering the sky with black puffs. But on they came, still in formation. One dropped out, wheeling and planing desperately. Others passed right over us—more than 50 bombs fell everywhere.

When we picked up the pilot we lagged behind the other ships. Before we had time to catch up, a bomb fell fairly close to our stern—and presently our rudder jammed.

We went around in crazy, helpless circles, while the rest of the fleet steamed ahead. This was no time for towing, and besides, night was falling. The rudder trouble cleared in half an hour, and we caught up with our friends.

Good Neighbors to the South

Associated Press

Mexico Stands Guard at Uncle Sam's Side Door

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas (center), former President of Mexico, who is now commander in chief of Mexico's Pacific Coast defenses, walks with his principal aides, Commodore R. Gamez Maqueo, Naval Chief of Staff, and Colonel L. Alamillo Flores, Army Chief of Staff. The picture was taken in front of the general's headquarters in a former resort in Lower California. The Mexican defenses are being co-ordinated with the United States forces, and General Cardenas has pledged full support in the United Nations' stand against the Axis.

Mexicans Guard West Coast; Cardenas Pledges Full Fight

NAVAL BASE, MAGDALENA BAY, Lower California, March 9 (AP)—Mexican troops and fighting material are streaming constantly into strategic posts on the West Coast, guarding the United United States left flank. Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, commander in chief in this vital area, declared last night Mexico would make the utmost sacrifice to help beat the Axis powers.

In a reconnaissance flight the length of this peninsula south of California, a reporter saw emphatic proof that the Mexican Army and Navy forces are keeping a careful watch and are ready for any fight that comes.

Well armed forces are stationed at all points from Ensenada to this important harbor, guarding the mountainous stretches where a Japanese expeditionary force might possibly land. The Navy is patroling closely. The Marines and Air Forces also are active.

In the two east-west crossings of Lower California, nothing suspicious was seen nor a single inch of ground where the enemy could take foot.

General Cardenas, President of Mexico until last year, said any Axis attempt to invade the United States through Mexico would meet the resistance of a united nation, ready for any event, and the force of United States arms as well.

The power of the "intact American fleet," General Cardenas added, made the possibility of an invasion remote but he forecast a hard struggle in Asia.

The general declared that the Avila Camacho government was devoting itself sincerely to preventing any enemy from making Mexico a base for operations against the United States or any Western Hemisphere nation.

"It would hurt us deeply," he said, "if the peoples of the United States and the rest of the continent did not fully realize the efforts we are making to comply with our obligations to the utmost sacrifice. We want to show that we are a people of good faith.

"There is a greater feeling of friendship with the American people than before the United States entered the war. There were then opinions against the United States, but now the Mexican people have made the cause the American people are fighting for their own."

A "fifth column" cannot exist in Mexico because the people are strongly opposed to the Axis, he said. Enemy aliens have been expelled from Lower California and the West Coast.

The general said he was collaborating amply with the United States Pacific defense forces. American and Mexican forces are in constant communication through liaison officers, and General Cardenas said he was maintaining cordial relations with Gen. John L. DeWitt, United States Pacific commander.

Japan, Brazil Hold Envoys

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 9 (AP)—The Brazilian Government announced that its embassy in Japan has been occupied by military police, its embassador held incommunicado, and its "functionaries treated like prisoners of war," and that accordingly it was taking "similar measures" in retaliation against Japanese diplomats in Brazil.

An official Government statement said:

"The Government of Brazil has been informed officially that the ambassador and diplomatic functionaries of Brazil in Japan are in a disturbing and strange situation incompatible with international uses and customs.

"Our ambassador was placed incommunicado, our embassy was occupied by civil forces and military police which remain in it, and our functionaries are treated like prisoners of war.

[Unlike a number of Central American nations, Brazil has not declared war on the Axis powers. But like all the South American republics with the exception of Argentina and Chile, it has broken off diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy.]

"The Brazilian Government, which has given all guarantees to the diplomats and functionaries of countries with which it has ceased diplomatic relations and has assured them all liberties, in accordance with its traditions of hospitality, finds itself forced against its will to give the ambassador and functionaries of Japan in Brazil treatment equivalent to that which Brazilian diplomats are receiving in Japan.

Four uniformed policemen and two plainclothes men guarded the gate to the palatial stone residence of Japanese Ambassador Itaro Ishii.

One of the police disclosed that no Japanese diplomats or functionaries would be permitted to leave their homes without special authorization and then they will be accompanied by guards.

The Brazilian public was first told about the development in the Government's nightly radio newscast on March 7.

Radio-Phonograph Making Ends April 22

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The War Production Board on March 7 ordered manufacture of radios and phonographs for civilian use discontinued after April 22.

It also announced that, except for production of replacement parts, the entire facilities of the industry would be converted to war production.

Radio manufacturers will be permitted to complete sets on which assembly work was begun on or before April 22, within the limits of production quotas under which the industry now is operating.

Dream Town of President's Wife Just That

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—It cost the New Deal nearly $2,500,000 to learn at Arthurdale, W. Va., Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's "pet" Homestead project, that the Government can't set up a dream community and expect it to attract a supporting industry.

Mrs. Roosevelt admitted to a press conference here that Arthurdale probably cost more than any other New Deal sponsored community, but said she was still "enormously glad" that the plan had been tried out.

The President's wife reiterated Farm Security Administrator C. B. Baldwin's conclusion that "you can build an industry and a community will be attracted to it, but you cannot build a community and attract an industry."

With the help and influence of the President's wife, one industry after another was started at Arthurdale, but the only one that has not failed is a woodworking industry the Homesteaders had started themselves before the New Deal made "guinea pigs" out of them.

Arthurdale's day of reckoning came recently when it was announced by the Farm Administration that the Homestead Development was being sold to its occupants for $175,000. The total government investment in Arthurdale since it was started in 1934 has been $2,646,000, according to Farm Security Administration records.

The settlement has been kept from becoming a "ghost town" by the reopening of the coal mines near by. Most of the Homesteaders are keeping up their gardens on the side, Mrs. Roosevelt reports.

A government-built inn at the settlement has never paid, the President's wife said. A dairy that was to have been co-operative is rented to two Homesteaders who run it.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has attended many of the Arthurdale "town meetings," danced square dances with the Homesteaders and had the high-school graduating class as White House guests, mused back over her memories at a press conference.

At the meeting where Arthurdale was born, she recalled, practically every man, woman and child looked completely beaten by life. When they were called together recently to take over title to their homes, the entire group was better dressed and more alive looking.

Perhaps, the President's wife argued, these people would have been completely defeated before the economic upswing picked them up, had it not been for Arthurdale.

No matter what it cost, it was, she still insisted, worth while to the people involved and for the lessons learned in Washington.

Air-Raid Call Stirs Honolulu; No Plane Seen

HONOLULU, March 9 (AP)—Honolulu, scene of Japan's first attack against the United States, underwent a 67-minute air raid alarm March 7 but no hostile planes appeared.

Radios were ordered off the air in the morning after Army detectors heard "unidentified elements at sea" and half an hour later the sirens screamed their warning.

Civilians rushed to air-raid shelters while the few soldiers and sailors on the streets hurried to their posts.

"A 67-minute air-raid alarm for the Hawaiian Islands ended at 11:27," the Army said in a cryptic announcement. "The alarm sounded at 10:20 after defense units detected the approach of unidentified elements at sea.

"Previously radio stations in Hawaii were ordered off the air as a precautionary measure at 9:45 a. m."

[The radio silence prevented any word of the alarm reaching the mainland until the all-clear was sounded at 11:27 Honolulu time or 4:57 p. m. eastern war time.]

The Army declined to divulge the reason for the alarm until all apparent danger had passed.

People dashed from the streets and buildings into bomb shelters on downtown street corners, while some sought protection from concrete and wood overhangings of buildings.

Soldiers and sailors sped to their posts.

Large numbers of soldiers and sailors, customary on the streets, have been missing for the last few days.

The sirens sounded for several minutes, but laughing and talking continued in crowded hotel lobbies, although many were obviously nervous.

Tale of 'Great U. S. Convoys' Already Old Story, Navy Says

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Navy reported that a London Daily Mail dispatch telling of American-Japanese naval fighting and the movement of American convoys to Australia was dispatched from Honolulu, rather than from a ship at sea, as its dateline indicated.

Reporting the results of an investigation into the dispatch, the Navy said: "Further analysis of the story in the light of now-known circumstances suggests that it contains no factual information about movements to Australia which had not been published by the American press prior to the London Daily Mail publication."

The Navy's report on the dispatch, credited to Walter Farr, Daily Mail correspondent, was in the form of a note to editors made available for publication if desired. It said:

"This is a final Navy Department report on the Farr (London Daily Mail) incident.

Filed at Honolulu

"Late information reaching Washington now locates Farr's filing at Honolulu, where he arrived March 2 direct from California.

"The 'speeding through the Southwest Pacific' story was filed by Farr in person ashore in Honolulu. It was dispatched by commercial communications after review by a public relations officer of the Pacific Fleet, who is also ashore.

"Farr was given transportation from California to Hawaii by the Navy.

"Further analysis of the story in the light of now-known circumstances suggests that it contains no factual information about the movements to Australia which has not been published by the American press prior to the London Daily Mail publication.

"It is now our impression here that the Farr story contained no positive facts having any relations whatsoever to new convoy operations in the Southwest Pacific.

"While we do not agree here with the judgment of the naval officer at Honolulu who reviewed and released the story, we can understand why he might not have regarded the story as news.

No Copy Withheld

"So far as we can determine, no American correspondent who has covered the same limited ground covered by Mr. Farr has found in such coverage anything similar to report. Consequently, we repeat that no remotely similar American copy is being withheld by naval authorities at any point."

[The reference to "repeating" that no similar American press copy was being held up by naval authorities apparently referred to assurances to that effect given to editors by the Navy March 7 as a result of inquiries.]

Mr. Farr's dispatch, datelined "At Sea Friday," described the movement of "great convoys" of American troops, pilots, planes, tanks, and guns in a steady stream to Australia. Mr. Farr also mentioned "naval and air battles without parallel" which he said were developing in the Southwest Pacific.

In connection with the convoys, Mr. Farr wrote that "every ship in every convoy is a load of concentrated hitting power" and that they not only would help to defend Australia but were "taking with them large quantities of materials to be used to build the foundations for a great offensive against the Japanese."

The Daily Mail, defending the accuracy of Mr. Farr's account, asserted that American reaction to it had "forced official revelation of the one real military secret involved—the position of the convoys concerned at the time the message was sent."

Seek Drastic Revision In International Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—The Axis' way of dealing with prisoners of war is precipitating a complete collapse of what little remains of international law, the American Council on Public Affairs declared today in appealing for a "drastic revision of the canons of warfare."

Three main causes are cited for this further undermining of the so-called rules of war:

1. "The treatment of American prisoners of war by Japan is not governed by the latest regulations as expressed in the code of 1929 and as approved by every major nation except Japan.

2. "German treatment of the French and others in Nazi-occupied countries is beyond restraint by international law since the obligations of a state cease when its adversary has been incorporated as part of its dominion.

3. "Until comparatively recently, Japan still adhered to the ancient habit of making trophies out of the heads of enemy soldiers."

Report by Dr. Flory

These are among the significant findings in the report on "Prisoners of War" prepared for the American Council of Public Affairs by Dr. William S. S. Flory of Princeton and dealing exhaustively with the existent rules affecting the treatment of military prisoners in light of both World War I and World War II.

Dr. Flory concludes that the current rules of international law are simply "inapplicable" and "unrealistic" because they do not take into account the nature of total war and its inclusion of the whole population in the war effort.

The study raises the question whether it is any longer justifiable to retain the distinction now made in international law between prisoners of war and interned alien enemies. Why prisoners should enjoy housing, food, and privileges superior to those which the detaining State grants its own civil population is also questioned. Moreover, the study challenges the realism of the rule which prescribes that prisoners of war may not work on projects directly related to military operations when, in fact, entire national economies are today completely geared to war production.

Not Specific

Dr. Flory emphasizes that international laws relating to the treatment of war prisoners are not specific or fixed, and that practices under such laws have not been uniform or consistent. In their present form, prisonership laws are the result of a gradual accretion of customs, treaties and conventions which have developed ever since man first began military conflict on an organized scale.

In Dr. Flory's opinion, some of the most important improvements with regard to the treatment of prisoners were made during the last war—particularly through the Stockholm and Copenhagen Conventions of 1917, the Franco-German Agreement of 1918, the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of 1918, and the American-German Agreement of 1918.

According to Dr. Flory, the code of 1929 made respect of the honor and the person of war prisoners a matter of right and obligated the detaining state to transfer prisoners to the rear as soon as possible. Pointing out that it is not clear whether customary international law permits the killing of prisoners in case of necessity, Dr. Flory reports that the Red Cross has sought to outlaw reprisals against prisoners, but he explains that "reprisals with prisoners of war as the object are permissible, within limits, in customary international law."

With regard to prison camps, international law forbids the detention of prisoners in "unhealthful" regions or in regions where captives "might be exposed to the fire of the combat zone" or "used to give protection from bombardment to certain points or certain regions."

Code of 1929

As a result of experience in the last war, the code of 1929 set forth standards for healthfulness, heat, light, fire, ventilation, and the arrangement and material of bedding. Clothing, according to Dr. Flory, must be supplied by the detaining State upon the basis of reasonable need.

Discussing the activities and compensation of prisoners of war, Dr. Flory points out that those below the rank of officers may be required to work for the State itself, for private persons or organizations, with due remuneration; as for officers, though they may not be forced to work, they are entitled to receive payment for any work they may wish to do. Out of their wages and salaries, prisoners may be required to contribute to their own maintenance.

In general, it is the rule that no prisoner may be compelled to work at a type of job for which he is physically unfit, which is degrading to his military rank, which is "directly harmful" to his own country, or which is directly connected with military activities. Working hours must conform generally to the working hours of the civil population, "and except in cases of emergency the working day shall not be longer than ten hours. Prisoners must be given one day of rest each week.

As to compensation for captives, Dr. Flory shows that the law demands pay for prisoners equal to that given to members of the detaining State's armed forces engaged in similar work; that remuneration must "correspond to the work done"; that earnings in excess of the cost of maintenance should be used for the improvement of conditions or turned over to the prisoners upon their release. The detaining State must pay officers the salary paid to its own officers of similar rank.

Losses Steel Wilhelmina

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Expressing no doubt that final victory will be the Allies', Queen Wilhelmina heard with reaffirmation of faith and courage the news that further losses had been sustained by the Dutch in the Southwest Pacific.

The worse the news, the stouter Wilhelmina's heart, said exiled Dutchmen familiar with the Queen's attitude.

No one moving within the exiled Queen's orbit hints of gloom or shows signs of defeatism.

A member of the Dutch Government in Exile said:

"Where essentials are concerned there could be no compromise. She has no doubt whatever of final victory. Full re-establishment of the Dutch Empire is a certainty with her. Anything but supreme confidence would be quite beyond her."

Wilhelmina is identified temperamentally with the old Dutch traditions of extreme thrift and devotion to family. She impresses those who gain her ear as an unconquerable individualist whose firm qualities are accentuated by her sovereignty.

She is a good listener but she knows her own mind and generally relies on it.

In the round of these busy, trying days Wilhelmina has scant time for relaxations and indulgences. Virtually her only outlet is painting, and she does considerable. Occosionally she invites a Dutch artist to give her a few technical pointers and talk shop.

Crown Princess Juliana and her two granddaughters are in Canada.

Prince Bernhard visits her frequently as do her ministers. It is not unusual that these conversations last two hours or longer for the Queen is thorough. She reads everything submitted to her and follows all Dutch affairs minutely.

Though it is usually a high Dutch official or allied government dignitary who is granted an audience, the simplest Dutch sailor escaped from the Nazi-overrun homeland has access to her plain court. The Queen insists that each escaped exile, once he has satisfied the British, come to her immediately. Thus she manages to keep some contact to the people in Holland and know the undercurrent of events.

The household is small and unpretentious. With Dutch devotion to order, the Queen arises between 7 and 7:30 a. m., and usually works all morning.

She listens regularly and at length to the radio so that as little as possible may escape her. She writes her own speeches, sparing no effort to perfect them. It is not uncommon for her to devote an entire day to composing an eight or ten minute talk.

Her social life is meager and she keeps to herself much of the time. She detests publicity. She enjoys walking and attends church as much as possible, because she is deeply religious.

Wilhelmina dresses simply and, according to modern ideas, peculiarly in some ways. Her wardrobe is frugal and old-fashioned, characteristic of the Dutch of her generation.

G-Men Seize Sailor In Ship Investigation

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 (AP)—Martin Mack, a seaman from Mathias, W. Va., was held in $5,000 bail for further investigation by the FBI March 6 after an army pistol was found in his effects on a coastal ship.

Testifying before United States Commissioner Norman J. Griffin, FBI agents said they also found in Mack's effects a six-inch knife, a supply of ammunition, two maps of the world showing pencil-marked sea lanes, a German million-mark note, a number of newspaper clippings of recent ship sinkings and a flashlight described by coast guardsmen as a "signal flash torch."

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Joint U. S.-British Board Named for Caribbean Action

Continued from Page 1

Bois, Chief of the Caribbean division of the Department of State.

Coincident with ths nw stepe of Anglo-American co-operation, President Roosevelt took the occasion to state on the record that "reports have been brought to his attention that the Government of the United States was considering requesting of the British Government an indefinite prolongation of the 99-year lease granted by the British Government to the United States for the bases acquired in certain of the British Colonies in the Western hemisphere."

The President made it clear that these reports were entirely untrue.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the United States "had no intention of requesting any modification of the agreements already reached; that the acquisition of the bases granted to the United States would be for the term of 99 years as fixed in those agreements; and that the United States does not seek sovereignty over the islands or colonies on which the bases are located."

In addition to the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, President Roosevelt also set up today an American Caribbean Advisory Committee and to this Committee he appointed Governor Tugwell Martin Travieso, Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aid to the Secretary of War, and Carl Robins of California, formerly President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, together with Mr. Taussig as Chairman likewise of this Committee.

The study to be undertaken by the Caribbean Advisory Committee relates to the economic and social problems of the very large number of human beings in the British and American islands, the White House explained. The study is intended to improve the standards of living in all of the islands concerned.

It was made clear that neither the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission nor the President's Caribbean Advisory Committee have any authority other than the formulation of recommendations to be submitted, in the first instance, to the American and British Government, and, in the second instance, to the President.

Raids by RAF

Continued from Page 1

firm undertook a manufacturing program for two-and four-ton trucks. Peugeot's output is now said to be double what it was in the years preceding the war.

"While France suffers from an acute transport crisis, she is supplying the enemy with his most important means of transport, for which the French are paying themselves under the heading of occupation costs," the British explanation of their raids adds.

Tanks and Trucks

"Among other automobile firms working for the Nazis are Citroën and Delahaye. These are mainly making tanks and trucks, and were producing thousands per month by the end of 1941.

"The aviation factory at Blagnac, near Toulouse, was set to work again—by agreement with the Germans. The aircraft works at Pau were recently inspected by M. Gergeret, the Minister fo Aviation.

"In July, 1941, a 'merger' between I. G. Farben, which hides one of the deadliest parts of the German war machine under the guise of pharmaceutical products, and the French war machine under the guise of pharmaceutical products, and the French firm of Kuhlmann was arranged. France's defeat had enabled this great German organization to buy out its sole competitor.

"Starting inconspicuously with negotiations and numerous agreements, the Nazi economists made a thorough survey of French production capacities and bought up controlling interests in all French plants which could be of any assistance to the Nazi cause. Payment was made in worthless kredit marks—printed to the needs of the Nazi economic regime.

"The plan was designed to confuse the average Frenchman and make him believe the transactions had been normal legal procedures; and it was a simple matter, once the Nazis had gained controlling interests in the factories, to oust the loyal Frenchmen who would not at once agree to swing into whatever production the Germans asked of them.

"By last October, the Germans themselves were boasting that 80 per cent of French production was already finding its way into the Nazi war effort, and that more would follow."

Concrete Proposals For Exchange Of Internees Studied

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, March 9 (AP)—Emile Fontanel, Swiss Consul General in Shanghai, has disclosed that concrete proposals for an exchange of interned nationals are under consideration by the Japanese and United States Governments.

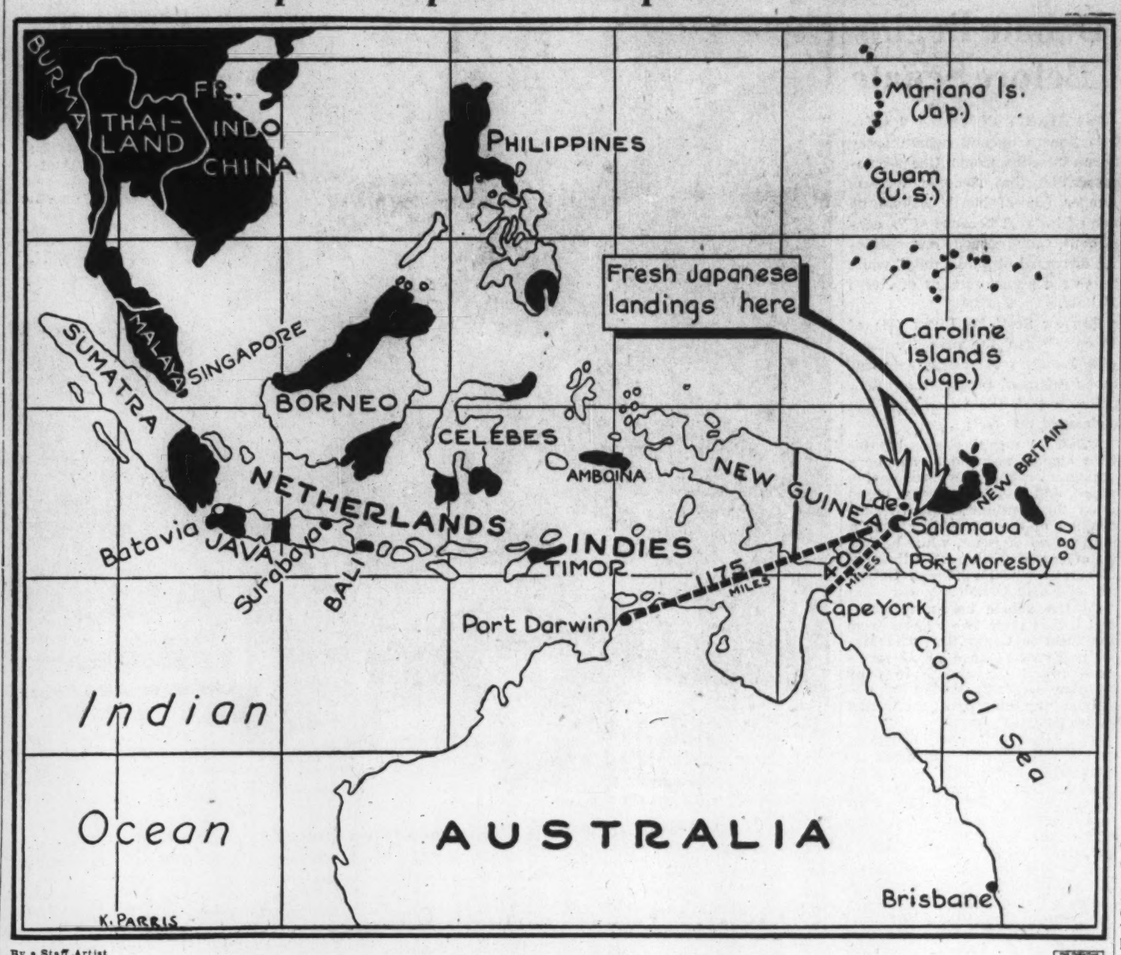
Negotiations are being conducted in three classifications, M. Fontanel said.

These are (1) diplomatic and consular officers and other government officers, clerks and personnel of American nationality; (2) American nationals who are properly accredited representatives of the American Red Cross and staff members; and (3) American nationals properly accredited as newspaper correspondents including radio reporters, photographers, and their staffs.

Rumania Uses Executions To Penalize Sabotage

BERN, Switzerland, March 9 (AP)—The German agency Europapress announced from Bucharest yesterday that 1,000 Jews had been designated as hostages in Rumania and would be executed for any sabotage committed in the future.

Scope of Japanese Conquest in Pacific



By a Staff Artist

Australia Appears to Be Next

Blackened sections show the territories of the Southwestern Pacific already occupied by Japan. The Japanese now are in a position to attack Australia apparently without serious interference from the sea or from the air.

Japanese Push Pacific 'Blitz' With Troops on New Guinea

Continued from Page 1

L. G. Alexander, who has succeeded Lieut. Gen. T. J. Hutton.

New Guinea:

Japanese forces have effected landings at two places on the northeast coast of Australian-mandated New Guinea under the guns of warships despite strong resistance by Australian warplanes, the Australian Air Ministry announced today.

Ten heavy Japanese bombers struck at Port Moresby at noon, hardly more than 24 hours after troop landings had been effected at Salamaua and Lae, Canberra announced.

According to the German Radio, the Japanese were landing new reinforcements on the island under the protection of heavy bombing attacks and naval artillery.

Direct hits were scored on vessels of the invasion armada, the Australian announcement said, but it was not immediately clear whether any ships had been sunk.

The first Japanese landing was effected Sunday morning, at Salamaua—which is just 400 miles by air northeast of the tip of Australia.

The second landing was effected shortly afterward at Lae, 35 miles north of Salamaua under cover of a bombardment from a squadron of Japanese cruisers and destroyers.

Japanese bombers also were said to have aided in covering the landing operations.

Soon after the Salamaua landing, the Air Ministry said, Australian warplanes made a daring, low-flying attack on the fleet of warships and transports.

"Conditions were difficult, with visibility greatly reduced, but early reports show direct hits despite antiaircraft fire," the communiqué added.

Japanese aircraft attempted unsuccessfully to intercept the Australian raiders, all of which returned safely to base after completing their mission, said the announcement.

Japanese bombers repeatedly have attacked Port Moresby, 150 miles southwest of Salamaua and the southern coastal city which the Australians consider the best defensive base in New Guinea against the Japanese.

Salamaua is a small island settlement separated from the New Guinea mainland by a narrow channel. Its airdrome in peacetime is used principally by commercial companies flying in and out of the gold mining regions of New Guinea. Salamaua has a small harbor but is not considered a port except for coastwise shipping.

The town is confined to one main street. The population is small and the entire district of Morobe in northeastern New Guinea has only 2,000 persons.

Australia braced for eventual attack with hurried military preparations designed to take offensive against Japanese thrusts.

Maj. Gen. Gordon Bennett, former commander of Australian forces in Malaya who escaped after the fall of Singapore, told his countrymen in a radiocast; "We must adopt the offensive not only with the forces but with the whole people.

"The Australian Imperial force beat the Japanese in Malaya every time when the Australians took the offensive and we could do the same here," he said.

General Bennett predicted the Japanese first would try to capture air superiority in northwestern and northern Australia and then drive southwest from airdrome to airdrome. But, he added, the Japanese would not find stores of food and sufficient water in northern Australia as they had in Malaya.

"Defensive spirit develops a retreat complex," he went on. "I have seen responsible officers in Malaya asking when a retreat will be made even before they have dug into their positions."

In a similar appeal for action, former Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies said: "Attack is the only way in which the Allies will be victorious.

"We shall find unity and cohesion when we co-operate for a great attack on our foes," he added.

"All Australia is preparing for war, but the degree of readiness exhibited by her cities seems to depend somewhat on their relatives distances from the Dutch East Indies.

"In Brisbane, for example, I found sandbags and trenches everywhere. Most store windows were taped or boarded up. In Sydney and Canberra there is less of such activity, while there is hardly a taped window in Melbourne."

Java:

Bandoeng, war captial of the Netherlands East Indies, has fallen, said Lieut. Gov. Hubertus J. van Mook, who escaped to Adelaide, Australia, in an airplane with 14 other Netherlands officials.

Japanese Imperial headquarters claimed that 93,000 Dutch troops and 5,000 British and Americans had surrendered unconditionally to Japanese armies "in the vicinity of Surabaya and Bondoeng."

The troops said to have surrendered were described as the "main enemy forces" in the centers of resistance.

Domei radiocast a Saigon dispatch declaring that "it is reliably reported that the entire (Dutch) forces on Java abandoned resistance at 10 o'clock this morning in acceptance of a Japanese demand for unconditional surrender."

"Control of the island was turned over to the Japanese forces," the dispatch said, continuing:

"Cessation of hostilities was ordered by Gov. Gen. A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer over the Kalitjadi radio station, whereupon the N. E. I. forces immediately ceased fighting.

However, highly placed Netherlands authorities in London declared that the Dutch forces still resisting on Java would not surrender, although the island is largely overrun by the Japanese, but would "fight on to death."

None of the armed forces has left the Indies for Australia, the news agency Aneta said.

Col. Peter de Blick of the Netherlands East Indies Army said he did not know whether United States troops had been in action in Java, indicating that the only Americans fighting there had been plane pilots.

"The situation is serious but not hopeless," he said.

"We expected reinforcements in the air," he said, "they came, but they were not enough."

Lieutenant Governor Van Mook said his plane took off from "the last strip of runway available." His chief of air staff was among those accompanying him.

"We are here to collect all the forces we can get together to continue the struggle," he declared.

"A fair number of naval personnel have escaped. They want someone to rally them. I am sure we can carry on the fight.

"There are about eight Japanese divisions (from 120,000 to 160,000 men) in Java—many more than we had."

He added that the Australians "must try to get what we did not have—materials and fresh support."

"The best plan seems to be to try and cripple the enemy's sea forces and transport if it comes a long way from its bases," Lieutenant Governor van Mook said. "There should be an end to the retreating."

The whole party left their wives and families behind.

"There is no use hiding the fact that there is bitterness in some places in Java but our people understand the difficulties of getting things moving," the Lieutenant Governor added. "The Allies, however, must understand there was an expectation of more help than arrived.

"American ships and Australian troops did their best and there is no doubt about their quality, but it was a case of too little and too late.

"A large-scale attack on Australia, however, would be very difficult from Japan's point of view as she would be further from her base. It is more likely that she will try to be a nuisance to the cities and suppy centers."

Japanese Army authorities have informed the Dutch of the establishment of a "military administration in the Netherlands East Indies," a war front dispatch to Omei from Batavia said.

A six-point proclamation to the Mayor of Batavia and other local officials was delivered March 8, the dispatch said.

At the same time, Japanese Imperial Headquarters said all of southern Sumatra had been conquered by the occupation of Djambi, 140 miles northwest of Palembang.

The Japanese proclamation at Batavia embodied these points, the Domei report said:

1. The Japanese commander will replace the Dutch Governor-General.
2. Local laws and law-enforcing bodies will continue their functions in so far as they do not interfere with the military administration.
3. Japanese authorities will respect the lives, religion, and property of the people who must reciprocate.
4. Violations will result in severe punishment.
5. Currency in the war zone will be Dutch guilders and Japanese military notes.

Philippines:

The War Department in Washington announced today that the Japanese conqueror of Malaya, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, had been transferred to command of the invaders in the Philippines.

General Yamashita succeeds Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, who is reported to have committed suicide because of chagrin over his failure to destroy Gen. Douglas MacArthur's outnumbered defending force.

The shift of commanders was reported in a communiqué which said for the past 24 hours, fighting had ceased altogether on the Bataan Peninsula. The new Japanese commander has established his field headquarters at San Fernando.

Reports of the switch in Japanese commanders was regarded as eloquent testimony to the extent that General MacArthur has upset the Japanese timetable for the conquest of the islands.

Yamashita received the surrender of Singapore at the conclusion of the rapid Japanese drive down the length of the long Malayan Peninsula. His troops succeeded against the British with flanking infiltration tactics such as have failed completely against General MacArthur, who is credited by military men with holding a strong natural position.

General Yamashita was the leader of the Japanese mission to Berlin which studied Nazi offensive methods last year. He was made a member of the Supreme Military Council on his return to Tokyo and was reported to have spread the results of his European observations throughout the Japanese Army. He was given command of the Japanese forces in China and then was shifted to leadership of the Malayan campaign.

Burma:

The War Office still was in contact with Rangoon this morning, and although the situation in the City was described as critical, a military commentator said there was no confirmation of Japanese reports it had been captured.

Japanese Imperial Headquarters had announced the fall of Rangoon today.

A communiqué said Japanese Army forces completed occupation of the important port at 10 a. m. March 8 after destroying the main defense forces in the neighborhood of the Capital.

The announcement also said that Pegu, 40 miles north of Rangoon, was captured March 7.

"With the fall of Rangoon," Imperial Headquarters said, "the main objective of Japanese operations on the Burma Front has been attained."

The London commentator said the garrison at Rangoon began the demolition of the last usable military installations in the City March 8.

Some destruction of military supplies had been carried out more than a week ago when the Japanese massed in force along the Sittang River at the northeast approaches to Rangoon.

Reports reaching here said the center of fighting on the Burma Front still was in the Pegu district, 40 miles north of Rangoon, where British tanks were bearing the brunt of a defensive stand directed by Lieut. Gen. Sir H. R. L. G. Alexander, newly appointed commander in Burma.

Japanese patrols were reported to have cut the Rangoon-Mandalay Railroad at two places. The commentator said the invaders probably were attempting to infiltrate through the heavily wooded hills north of Pegu in an effort to cut another road which angles northwest from Rangoon to Prome on the way toward India.

The commentator declared that the defenders of Burma "have been fighting very hard, and will continue to fight very hard."

Federal Control of Labor Urged to Aid War Effort

Continued from Page 1

plan for labor supply recruiting, retraining and transfer. Training thus becomes not merely a condition for receiving these special grants now being considered, but is assurance to the worker that he can look forward to a job when he is trained."

In explaining the reasons behind its demand for centralized procurement, the Committee stated that:

"Our enemies are operating along the inner line, and even our defensive operations to hold them in check require deploying our forces around the world. For such warfare we shall need not merely to equal the output of our enemies but to surpass that output by three or four times.

Battle of Production

"It is clear that to date we have not even begun to equal their output. To this Committee it is apparent that if we follow prevailing procedures we shall not achieve the goals set by the President for 1942 or 1943. These procedures have been tried during 18 months, when our goals were far smaller, and were even then found wanting.

"There are two current misconceptions of which our people and some of our leaders must be disabused. The first of these is the belief that to appropriate is to produce. The second is the belief that a mere reshuffling of the personnel of the war-production agencies, and especially of those serving for nominal pay or without compensation, would maximize output. Changes of personnel in war agencies are prerequisite, as we can learn from previous experience. But such changes alone are not enough. These should occur within the framework of a program which has yet to be enunciated by those in charge of war production.

"The heart of our problem is procurement. Those who determine procurement procedures determine the course of the war effort. To date authority over procurement operations has been divided, and output has suffered. The latest executive order has not changed this situation fundamentally. It has merely juggled the weight of authority."

Role of Small Business

As with other Congressional committees which have studied the war program, the Tolan Committee advocates immediate steps to increase the participation of small business concerns in the armament drive.

"The findings of this committee show that in order to insure the earliest realization of production possibilities of the small and medium-sized plants, regional war procurement and production planning boards must be available to those with authority to allocate contracts sufficient to make full use of their facilities. The evidence shows that the operations of such war production boards should include surveys of facilities, determination of military products to be manufactured, establishment of proper prices on the basis of standard procedures, signing of contracts, and, finally, technical guidance and financial assistance. Such war production boards would initiate the organization of pools of small producers and encourage their efforts to undertake types of military production which individually they could not perform."

Labor Board Officials Told to Speed Elections

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—National Labor Relations Board officials from five eastern districts were urged to accelerate labor-union elections in industries when they are ordered.

The request was made by Garnet L. Patterson of Washington, Director of the N. L. R. B. Field Division, at a conference of regional directors, attorneys and field examiners from Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit; Buffalo, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Boston.

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Nazi Propaganda in Turkey Aimed at Russian Relations

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—The explosion of a bomb near the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, in Ankara Feb. 24 and subsequent developments have brought into sharp focus a German propaganda campaign to cloud Turkish-Russian relations, informed sources here said.

With motives and methods still somewhat obscured in the flood of rumors and counterrumors, it was fairly certain that the usual pre-spring German propaganda and diplomatic drive was under full blast, with Turkey as its objective.

Topping off the preliminary moves, there came yesterday the report that Herr von Papen would leave Ankara for Berlin March 15. No reason was given for the journey, but it could be taken as a subtle suggestion that something was expected of Turkey and that Herr von Papen was going to discuss it with Adolf Hitler.

Where Turkey is concerned, the British prefer to maintain a discreet but hopeful silence. Sources authorized to discuss the subject rest on their reiterated faith in Turkish friendship and assumptions that Turkey would resist if attacked.

Wasted Effort Seen

Representatives of the Governments in Exile here, having close contacts with the Middle East and the Balkans, believe that much of the Axis propaganda in Turkey is wasted effort. But, they say; in the event of a German smash toward the oil of the Caucasus, Turkey could do little to stop it.

Ankara and Istanbul reports show clearly that the Germans are trying to build up the von Papen bomb affair as a cause celebre against Russia—with rumors filtering through that at least two Russians are suspected.

The Turks admitted that a police cordon was thrown about the Soviet consulate in Istanbul, because police thought two suspects had taken refuge there. This cordon was removed late Saturday, according to reports here, and it is not known whether the suspects were taken into custody.

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey talked to both the Russian and the British Ambassadors March 7 and it is believed that as a result of these conversations many aliens will be expelled from Turkey.

Meeting at Sofia

The campaign being stirred by Axis operatives includes the report that Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy would meet soon in Sofia with Lieut.-Ken, Hiroshi Oshima, the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin. Reports that Mr. Saracoglu might attend were ridiculed by sources close to the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

The German Radio has been busy with rumors of growing tension between Turkey and Russia, and it has even been hinted in other Axis quarters that the Sofia meeting would bring Turkey into the Axis fold.

The Axis is reported here to have concentrated more than 400,000 troops in Yugoslavia, presumably in fear of an offensive by Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, whose troops are still opposing the German occupation.

Resistance is said to burn fiercely in Greece and Crete and the Germans are compelling the mobilization of Greek workers. A DNB dispatch from Athens quoted by Reuters said 850 Greek men and women left Salonika yesterday to work in Germany.

Battleship Kentucky Keel Laid at Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va., March 9 (AP)—The keel of the Navy's newest battleship, the 45,000-ton Kentucky, was laid March 7 at the Norfolk Navy Yard on the same ways from which the 35,000-ton Alabama was launched on Feb. 16.

Because of wartime restrictions the usual ceremonies were dispensed with, but six Navy Yard officials riveted the steel in place.

The cost of constructing the Kentucky has been estimated at more than $110,000,000, but no official figure has been released by the Navy Department.

C.I.O. Head Opposes Static Wage Rate

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, asserted yesterday that a recent statement by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, that the general wage level should remain static "is highly unfair and grows out of fallacious economic reasoning."

Defending labor's demands for higher wages in times of higher prices, Mr. Murray declared that workers do not want inflation because they suffer by it and they don't want economically impossible things that start the "spiral of inflation."

In the steel industry, he said, labor's demands are based on industry's ability to pay out of current profits of industry.

"As a responsible head of a great organization I should not try to get special privileges for my group," Mr. Murray asserted. "I would be a poor and untrustworthy labor leader, a devil at work, if I sought to impose on America a wage structure that would injure America's chances of winning the war."

Langer Ouster Debate Begins Before Senate

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Senate opened debate today on an Election Committee recommendation that Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota be denied his seat because of "a continuous, contemptuous and shameful disregard of public duty" while he was a public servant of North Dakota.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois began the plea for Senator Langer's exclusion, asserting in a statement prepared for floor delivery that the Committee had developed this fact:

"That the charge of moral turpitude against respondent has been proven beyond all reasonable doubt, and this decision was based upon the continuous questionable conduct of the respondent over a long period of years, while he was an officer of the Court, Attorney-General, or while he was Governor of North Dakota."

As the debate began, members had before them two reports from the Election Committee. The Majority Report, signed by 13 members, urged the Senate to deny Senator Langer his seat in order to uphold "the integrity of the United States Senate."

The Minority Report, signed by two members and concurred in generally but not fully by a third, asserted that charges against the North Dakotan had not been substantiated by evidence before the Committee and that the North Dakotans' seeking his exclusion were asking the Senate to indulge in unjustified "presumption, imaginations and suspicions."

"Langer," the Committee Majority has contended, has not avoided and cannot avoid the consequences of the acts of gross impropriety, lawlessness, shotgun law enforcement, jail breaking, violation of oath as an attorney, rabble-rousing, civil disobedience, breach of the peace, obstruction of the administration of justice, and tampering with court officials."

Senator Lucas asked the Senate to consider itself collectively as acting in a judicial capacity with "no interest in the political fortune or misfortunes of any person seeking a seat in the United States Senate."

The Illinois told the Senate to view him not as a prosecutor of Senator Langer but rather as a "defender of the integrity and dignity" of the Senate.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, March 15, 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m); chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 5; May 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 5; May 3.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on April 12; May 10.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 5, 19.
New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on March 15; April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 29; May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 1410kc, on March 15; April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 15, 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on April 5; May 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 15, 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, March 22; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on March 15; April 19; May 17.

Albarran's Wounds Fatal

TOLUCA, Mexico, March 9 (AP)—Alfredo Zarete Albarran, who passed on March 8 from bullet wounds which police said were inflicted during a party last Thursday was Governor of the State of Mexico. Fernando Ortiz Rubio, member of the State Legislature and son of Pascual Ortiz Rubio, former President of Mexico, has been held on a charge of attempted murder since the shooting, and authorities said that a more serious charge now probably would be made. Ortiz Rubio has denied taking part in the shooting, and Federal police said that a paraffin test on his hands indicated he had not fired a gun. He heads a permanent commission of the State Legislature which has the responsibility of electing a Governor in event of the passing of the incumbent.

Wheeling Out to 'Delta'

Wide World

On a Homemade 'Jeep Junior'

Jack H. Edwards of College Park, Georgia, who is a mechanic for Delta Air Lines, has solved his transportation problem with this baby motorbike, which he made himself. The 1½-horsepower motor is from a gasoline lawnmower; the "doughnut" tires are from the tail wheels of airplanes; the frame is made of pieces of bent tubing found in a junk yard, which Mr. Edwards welded together; other bits came from here and there, mostly from junk piles. He spent $29 for the materials, including a spare engine from a washing machine. The bike rides 125 miles on a gallon of gasoline and attains a top speed of 30 miles an hour. The owner is trying to decide what kind of a license tag he should get.

India Asks for Direct War Aid From U. S.

Continued from Page 1

ish pronouncement on the country's future status.

In leading political circles the hope was again expressed that in the face of the world crisis and the approach of war to India's shores a generous statesmanlike offer on one side might be met in the spirit of reasonableness and co-operation on the other.

The newspaper, The Statesman, said on Saturday, "Britain has recognized the imperative need for doing something. Indian leaders are recognizing the imperative need for abating their mutually destructive claims."

First Move Up to Britain

In dealing with the attitude of various political groups at this juncture it must be remembered that no group is likely to indicate its minimum demand until the British offer is actually before the country. Leaders of the All-India Congress have been notably careful recently not to commit their Hindu followers to a negative position and have advocated their wartime constructive program and described their readiness to defend their country as the measure of their capacity to rule. They have stressed the psychological necessity of freedom to remove distrust and foster a strong and united purpose essential to the all-out defense effort.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras, in a series of remarkable speeches has repudiated the idea that the Congress wanted unqualified majority rights and declared that no Indian politician would deny the claim of the Moslem League for a fair share in the real power—with all major constitutional issues being necessarily postponed until after the war. One speculative question is to what exent Mr. Rajagopalachariar, who is regarded as an eminently reasonable patriot, could carry the Congress with him in any such decision.

Four-Point Program

Meanwhile India's depressed classes, numbering 50,000,000, have aligned themselves with the liberal element led by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Their spokesman, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who had criticized the All India Congress Party and the Moslem League for demanding majority and parity representation respectively in the proposed Indian state, outlined a four-point program for Britain and India to follow:

1. That India be raised to Dominion status within three year's after the end of the war.
2. That all elements of Indian national life be required to produce an agreed solution of their constitutional differences within one year of the armistice.
3. That, failing such agreement, the British submit the dispute to an international tribunal.
4. That the British Government implement the tribunal's decision as part of the constitutional program for India.

Moslem League's Position

Turning to the Moslem League, its position is somewhat obscure. Considerable bodies of Moslems owe no allegiance to the League, while the Moslem leaders of the Northwest Frontier province belong to the Congress. The Moslem Premiers of Bengal and Sind have repudiated Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah's leadership and the Moslem Premier of Punjab has his own ideas about the best methods of safeguarding Moslem rights in any future constitution which are very different from Mr. Jinnah's. Nevertheless it must be admitted, as it has been explicitly done by Mr. Rajagopalachariar and implicitly by Mr. Mohandas K. Gandhi that the League has the support of the bulk of politically-minded Moslems and must be so regarded in any arrangements proposed.

The official League position is that any proposals will be judged by three tests: first, are they within the framework of the present constitution; second, do they prejudge the League demand for the future partition of India; third, do they give the League a real share in the authority and power at the center and in the provinces? If these conditions are met the League would be prepared to co-operate interim settlement.

The central legislature of League Party has just sent a cable to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, apparently using the misinterpretation of Sir Tej Bahaduri Sapru's proposals as a vehicle for conveying its probable genuine apprehension lest the Government be "stampeded" into going too far, but such moves have to be expected at this stage.

Sir Tej's proposals called for a declaration of India's future equality as a commonwealth, the conversion of the Executive Council into a national Government representing all parties in the communities and responsible to the crown during the war period, coalition governments in provinces, and the treatment of India by convention in international and intemperial relations as a dominion.

Court Upholds Curb on Epithets Likely to Cause Retaliation

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court asserted today that "argument is unnecessary to demonstrate that the appellations 'damn racketeer' and 'damn fascist' are epithets likely to provoke the average person to retaliation and thereby cause a breach of the peace."

Associate Justice Frank Murphy made this assertion in an unanimous opinion holding constitutional a New Hampshire statute prohibiting language in a public place likely to produce a breach of the peace.

"We cannot conceive," Mr. Justice Murphy said, "that cursing a public officer is the exercise of religion in any sense of the term."

"It is well understood," he continued, "that the right of free speech is not absolute at all times and under all circumstances. There are certain well-defined and narrowly limited classes of speech, the prevention and punishment of which has never been thought to raise any constitutional problem."

The opinion applied to the conviction at Rochester, N. H., of Walter Chaplinsky, a member of an organization called Jehovah's Witnesses.

State officials said the complaint alleged that Mr. Chaplinsky, on a Rochester street, had cursed the City Marshal.

Mr. Chaplinsky said he was engaged in distributing literature of his organization when "a mob formed" and threatened him with violence unless he discontinued. He added that he refused to discontinue, as well as to salute the American Flag, and was assaulted and beaten in the presence of officers, who subsequently arrested him.

Brief on Libel

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court granted permission today to the American Civil Liberties Union to file a brief contending that "it is not libelous per se to say of a public official or one who engages in public discussion that he holds one opinion or another on a public issue."

Permission was sought to present the brief in connection with forthcoming arguments on a libel suit brought by Representative Sweeney (D) of Ohio against the Schenectady (New York) Union Publishing Company.

Mr. Sweeney claimed to have been libelled by statements published in the Schenectady Union Star in 1938 that he was opposing the appointment of Emerich Burt Freed as Federal District Judge at Cleveland, Ohio, on the ground that Mr. Freed was a Jew.

Salary Earner Hard Hit—Taft

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio recently described the nation's small-salaried employees as the group "most severely treated in the distribution of war burdens.'

"These people are not getting the increase which factory labor has received in the last two years," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at the National Republican Club. "They are not even getting the increase represented by the rise in the cost of living.

"At the same time they are being subjected to increasing taxes. If they have saved a little money and bought stocks, their income is further reduced. Their interest can only be served by a strict control of prices and an adjustment of salaries to meet the increased cost of living."

At the same time, Senator Taft added that he did not think that any company's profits in 1941 should be an argument for increased wages in that company.

"No one can tell yet whether there will be any profits in 1942," the Ohio Senator said. "No one can tell just what the tax bill will be until July 1, but I think we can be certain that if there are any unusual profits, the Government will take them away in taxes."

OCD Eventually Wants 8,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—James M. Landis, Office of Civilian Defense Director, said here that 8,000,000 workers—three times the number now enrolled—eventually would be needed for civilian defense.

Speaking on the University of Chicago round table radiocast over NBC, Mr. Landis estimated that 160,000,000 men-hours would be required to train the 8,000,000 volunteer workers.

"We have gone farther in less time than any other country," Mr. Landis said. "We conceive our duty to be the organization of the passive defense of the nation, leaving to the Army and the Navy the task of pursuing and defeating the enemy wherever he may be found.

"We are not organizing home guards. We are not attempting to guard against sabotage, although we will attempt to minimize the effects of sabotage."

Warning that "the time is short," Mr. Landis urged greater local initiative in organizing civilian defense.

Maj. Gen. Lorenzo Gasser, War Department representative with the OCD, said technical experts from the Army and Navy departments were contributing their services to civilian defense organization.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

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Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (Second Church): Capitol Theater, 3 p. m., March 15.

Ontario

Hamilton: Church Edifice, 618 Main Street East, 8:15 p. m., March 19.
Toronto (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 41 Chatsworth Drive, 8:15 p. m., March 17.

England

Cambridgeshire

Wisbech: Christian Science Society Building, Museum Square, 3 p. m., April 12.

London

London (Second Church): Church Auditorium, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8, 3 p. m., April 19.
London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, W. 1, 3 p. m., April 25.

Surrey

Sutton: Church Edifice, 42 Cheam Road, 7 p. m., April 21.

Sussex

Hove: Cliftonville Hall, Goldstone Villas, 7 p. m., April 10.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 23.

United States

California

Atascadero: Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.
Fillmore: Fillmore Union High School, 3 p. m., March 15.
Fresno: Fresno Memorial Auditorium, Fresno and N Streets, 8 p. m., March 19.
Long Beach (Third Church): Belmont Theater, 4918 East Second Street, and amplified in Church Edifice, 3000 East Third Street, 12:10 p. m., March 20.
Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 5006 Ellenwood Drive, Eagle Rock, 8 p. m., March 17.
Los Angeles (Twenty-second Church): Community Square Hall, One Hundred and Second and Beach Streets, Watts, 3 p. m., March 15.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 17.
Modesto: Winter Garden, Tenth and L Streets, 8 p. m., March 20.
Monrovia: Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School, West Colorado Boulevard at Madison, 3 p. m., March 15.
National City: Sweetwater Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 15.
Oakland (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1642 Fruitvale Avenue, 8 p. m., March 20.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., March 19.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., March 20.
San Jose: Civic Auditorium, San Carlos at Market Street, 12:10 p. m., March 19.
Santa Barbara: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 17.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 12:10 p. m., March 19.
Sausalito: Sausalito Women's Club, Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 21. (Note change of date and hour.)
South Pasadena: Church Edifice, Fremont Avenue and Oak Street, 8 p. m., March 16.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Church Edifice, Thirteenth and L Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., March 17. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles.

Florida

Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.
Fort Myers: Church Edifice, McGregor Boulevard and Henley Place, 8 p. m., March 17.
Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, 3 p. m., March 15.
Tallahassee: Church Edifice, Call and Adams Streets, 8:30 p. m., March 13. Radiocast Station WTAL, 1340 kilocycles.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): Joe Brown Junior High School, 785 Peebles Street, S. W., 8 p. m., March 20.

Idaho

Buhl: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 20.
Moscow: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.
Nampa: Church of the Brethren, 8:15 p. m., March 17.
Payette: Rio Theater, 8:15 p. m., March 19.

Illinois

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 16.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., March 20.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., March 17.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 West Gale Street, 3 p. m., March 15.
Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School Auditorium, 670 Crescent Boulevard, 3 p. m., March 15.
Harvey: Thornton Township High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Broadway, 8 p. m., March 18.
Herrin (auspices First Church, Carterville): First Christian Church, 3 p. m., March 15 Radiocast 3:30 to 4 p. m., Station WJPF, 1340 kilocycles.
Hoopeston: Princess Theater, 3 p. m., March 15.
Monmouth: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 15.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 20.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 19.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 17.

Indiana

La Porte: High School Auditorium, Harrison and Perry Streets, 8 p. m., March 15.

Kansas

Topeka: New High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Streets, Polk Street entrance, 3 p. m., March 15.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq School Auditorium, Dufrocq Street, 8 p. m., March 17.
New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, Clio Street and St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 19.

Maine

Portland: Universalist Church, Congress Square, 3:30 p. m., March 15.

Maryland

Hagerstown: Maryland Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 15.

Massachusetts

Worcester (Second Church): North High School Hall, Salisbury Street, 3 p. m., March 15.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Whitmore Road and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 20.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue at Evergreen Road, 8 p. m., March 19.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 20.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau: Church Edifice, 218 North Boulevard, 3 p. m., March 15.
Jefferson City: Public Library, 8 p. m., March 20.
Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., March 16.
Maryville: Presbyterian Church, Main and Jenkins Streets, 8 p. m., March 17.

New Jersey

Jersey City: New Jersey State Teachers College, 2039 Hudson Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., March 21.
Maplewood: Columbia High School, Parker Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 19.
North Bergen: Robert Fulton School Auditorium, Hudson Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 20.
Orange: Church Edifice, 34 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., March 17.

New York

Buffalo (Fourth Church): Buffalo Consistory, Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 18.
Glen Cove: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., March 17.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., March 18.
Yonkers (Third Church): Church Edifice, 22 Valentine Lane, 8:30 p. m., March 16.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Church Auditorium, 1048 East Morehead Street, 8 p. m., March 16.
Raleigh: Needham Broughton High School, St. Marys Street, 8 p. m., March 20.
Wilmington: Thalian Hall, Third and Princess Streets, 8:30 p. m., March 19.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Union Street, 8:15 p. m., March 19.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., March 20.
Toledo (First Church): Macomber Vocational High School, Monroe and Fifteenth Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 15.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center, 8 p. m., March 20.
Tulsa (Third Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 19.

Pennsylvania

Glenside: Church Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 15.
Pittsburgh (First Church): The Nixon Theater, 425 Sixth Avenue, 12:10 p. m., March 17.
Scranton: Church Auditorium, 520 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., March 20.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, 26 South Dunlap Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

Texas

Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.
Mexia: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 15.
Waco: Church Edifice, 1101 Columbus Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1036 North Van Buren Street, 8 p. m., March 20.
Milwaukee (joint lecture): Pabst Theater, 144 East Wells Street, 12:10 p. m., March 19.

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Art Exhibitions—Stage News—Week-End Concerts in Boston

French Paintings, Drawings, And Prints at Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of paintings, drawings, and prints by French artists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is now on view at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge. In the manner that has become customary with Fogg exhibitions, there is supplied a critical interpretation of the material, for all these shows are used as sort of laboratory material in the fine arts courses at Harvard. It is an enjoyable exhibition, expositions notwithstanding.

There are included drawings, lithographs, etchings, and a few paintings by well-known masters of the modern French school. Ingres is first and then there are specimens of Delacroix, Géricault, Degas, Cézanne, Toulouse-Lautrec, Picasso, Vlaminck, Derain, Matisse, Rouault. Each of these artists was individual; some inaugurated new methods; some headed toward new departures. They exemplify the freedom among artists of our time, who have abandoned conventions and disciplines to set up new boundaries and objectives.

* * *

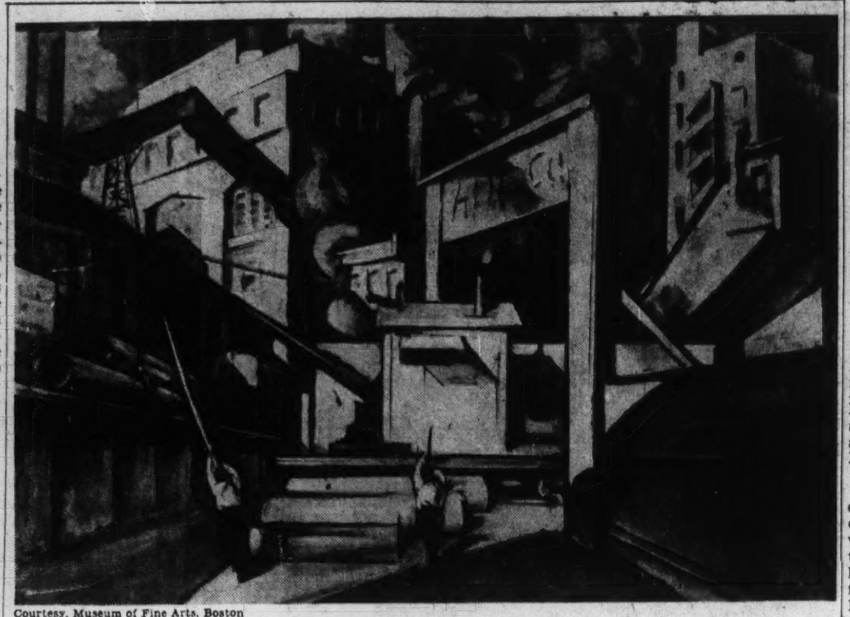
And yet, all works of art no matter how exceptional or irregular drift into certain categories. Unaware, the artist reveals an affinity for one viewpoint or another. Either he strains his ingenuity to convey an idea in accordance with a rational scheme, or he makes his medium an instrument of personal feeling or subjective response. The perspective of art history shows the temporary ascendancy of one type, or the replacement of one by the other, or the conflict that ensues when one wishes to surmount the other. There is not necessarily a sharp line of cleavage between the two; some artists like Picasso tend in both directions, and sometimes, paradoxically, show both inclinations in one work. To be intelligently critical, we must consider that these tendencies are relative and proximate, and that they are not mutually exclusive.

* * *

If we compare the delicate, meticulous drawings by Ingres, which have come recently to the Fogg from Grenville Winthrop, with the drawings by Paul Cézanne, we will see two Frenchmen operating concentratedly and thoughtfully with their eyes on the object. But how differently did the outward aspect strike each of them; one is calm and gracious in translating the masses and contours in the softly penciled line, while the other has perceived nature in chunky masses and accentuated rhythms. Reason alone is not responsible for the effort of either of these masters; personal temperament has gone far in shaping the idiom and supplying the inflections.

Delacroix and Géricault have been labeled romanticists for dramatizing the visual pattern and exaggerating those elements of design that promote emotion. The emotionalism of Van Gogh is more personal, and if expressiveness required it, brusque and even jarring. Expressionism as we see it here in pictures by Van Gogh, Matisse, Rouault is exteriorized feeling; it is conditioned and qualified by the inner mood, and is regulated often by no more than an instinctive regard for order and design. While Cézanne could have and did have followers in abundance, expressionism in its personal and spontaneous character has precluded systematization or codification. Each expressionist is a school, an epoch, a trend in himself.

The portraits by Rouault, Matisse, Derain, and Degas show how flexible and varied a medium personal portraiture has become in this era, and how artists have assimilated and directed to their own ends every trend of style from hieratic Byzantine to Renaissance naturalism; how they work in line, color, chiaroscuro, in various prints media with ingenuity, dexterity, and exuberance.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'The Factory' by Preston Dickinson

Contemporary oil among the recent acquisitions at the Museum of Fine Arts

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pottery from the Paul Revere School. Through March.

B. Vincent Abbott, Subway Arcade, Little Building—Water colors by Donald C. Dumont. Through March 14.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits by Charlotte Hunnewell Lamson. Through March 13.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Henry Holt. Through March 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Water colors of Guatemala by Rosamond Tudor; paintings by Carol P. Blanchard. Through March 28.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—38 Abstractions, including Braque Gris, and Léger.

Symphony Hall—Annual exhibit of photography by members of the Camera Association of the Boston City Club. On view during concerts, March 27 and 28.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Flower paintings by Kate Buss. Through March. Water colors by Alexander Crane. Through March 14. Water colors by John Hare. Latest paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through March 28.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Work by James K. Bonner. Through March 17.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by famous artists loaned by members of The Women's Republican Club. Through March 20, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French drawings and prints, 19th and 20th centuries; earlier Islamic illuminations and paintings; Chinese peasant embroideries and the origins of their designs; drawing for book illustrations; mannerism in French graphic art from Duvet to Callot; study exhibition of reproductions and works of art of the Italian Renaissance; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman and other English eighteenth-century silversmiths. X-ray shadowgraphs as a means of identification of painters' styles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Contemporary American Expressionists (School of the Museum of Fine Arts), to March 16, 10 to 4 daily except Sundays. Paintings by Francesco di Giorgio Martini, Egion Hendrik van der Neer, Jan Weenix, Piedro Longhi, School of Giovanni Bellini; Red-figured Greek vase, 460-450 B. C.; Netted and Beaded Purses, French, early 19th century; Linen cover with cut work, needlepoint and embroidery, English or Netherlandish, 17th century (Recent Accessions Gallery), to March 16.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Phillips Andover Academy, Addison Gallery—Cartoons by Francis Dahl. Through April 1.

Springfield: George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—Contemporary American Glass, Fenceli paintings and embroidered murals. Etchings on silk and variety to the needlework and embroidery.

Williamstown: Williams College, the Lawrence Art Museum—Exhibition entitled "Art and Athletics." Through March 16.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—The Decade of American painting. Through March 22.

New Hampshire

Concord: New Hampshire State Library—Block prints by Margaret Jordan Patterson. Through March.

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Oils by F. Byron Stone; prints by British artists in service; silk screen prints; color block prints by Lilian M. Miller.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—Paintings and drawings by Dwight Burnham, Stephen W. Macomber, Gerald Mast and Frederick R. Sisson. Through March 15.

International Rhythms

By Margaret Lloyd

The oneness of dance was emphasized through three nationality facets at the monthly Open House held at the International Institute last Friday evening. Patricia Parmelee, activities director, introduced the artists, each of whom spoke in elucidation of his technique.

Sumita Devi from India, a lovely young woman who had studied with Rabindranath Tagore and used to call him Grandfather, performed a girl's dance of the golden lotus opening to the sun, the water-carrier with her jug, and a man's stormy dance of weapons, all in charming costume. She stressed the point that the entire body dances, and one must not become too absorbed in the mudras, or hand gestures, which are a part, not the whole, of the Hindu dance. The rhythms of her movement, based on the age-old traditions of her country adapted to modern times, were as flexible and fluid, the body as centered, the torso as free, as in the later dancing of Gayl Partlow of New York, an exponent of the Noyes School of Rhythm.

* * *

And as Miss Partlow presented it, her system had somewhat the ritual atmosphere, though without the ancient background, of the dances of India. Hers was a ritual, not of Hindu mythology, but of the modern American tuning in on the rhythms of the universe, feeling and expressing the rhythms of nature. She presented her techniques as a system of exercises based on relaxation versus tension, based on the directed, free movement of the centered body—an easy, soft-appearing movement which was not as soft as it might look, she said, for it required and acquired strength in performance.

Her Grecian-type garments of flowing silk jersey gave the effect of omitting the waistline altogether, the legs not articulating from the hip but springing in a long extended line from the area in the upper torso she designated as the center. This does not seem quite true to the architecture of the human body, though the center in her sense may serve adequately for the arm movements. Isadora placed the center rather lower in the torso. Miss Partlow's method may have its practical uses in the establishment of poise, but it lacks the spice of sharp accents or cross rhythms which would give it vitality as an art form. She closed her performance with a Hand Fantasy, which though sinuous in arms and fingers, missed the subtlety and beauty of the Hindu hand gesture, and disclosed little intrinsic meaning.

* * *

The dancers managed well on a small raised platform. They were accompanied by phonograph records—native music for Sumita, who in the nautch costume also had the self-propelled accompaniment of clustered bells at the instep, and popular light music for Miss Partlow. Of course there was a great difference in the two styles of dancing, Sumita's abounding in gentle or vigorous step patterns, but they were essentially one in rhythmic source.

Rhythm in music for the dance was illustrated by Africanus Schaack of Liberia, who extracted extraordinary variety from two hand-played jungle drums—one under his left arm, the other held between the knees—in the accompaniment to a wedding dance of especial joy, he said, because among African tribes husbands are selected by parents and in this rare case the girl could love the chosen groom ("he was a warrior, a hero, and every girl loves a hero"). It was done with intricate strokings and brushings of hands and fingers on the sounding surfaces, made from the skins of monkeys or baboons stretched across sections of hollowed-out tree trunks. The tones made by the striking of the fists against the breasts common to these animals (not as an expression of anguish but as a means of communication) may have been the original inspiration for the making of these native drums and the way of playing them, Mr. Schaack said. For his introductory number he played a more subdued, less varied, rhythmic obbligato to a litany by the negro poet, William du Bois, feelingly read by Donald Joseph, an American citizen.

The universality of rhythm as well as the oneness of dance was demonstrated in these distinctive racial performances. As Miss Partlow remarked, you cannot instill rhythm into any one. It is there, in each of us, to be brought out.

Opening Tonight

"My Dear Public"—At the Colonial. New musical comedy, presented by Irving Caesar, with a book written by himself and Charles Gottesfeld, and songs to which he contributed along with Samuel Lerner and Gerald Marks. The cast is headed by Mitzi Green, John Buckmaster, Tamara, Joe Smith, Cora Witherspoon, Charles Dale, the Revuers, Rose Brown, the Martins, Miriam LaVelle, and April Ames. Dances were directed by Carl Randall. Settings were designed by Albert Johnson, and costumes by Lucinda Ballard. The book was staged by Joseph Pevney. Curtain at 8:30.

"Tobacco Road"—At the Plymouth. Fourth engagement in Boston of Jack Kirkland's play, this time with John Barton in the role of Jeeter. Curtain at 8:30.

On the Stage

Seats go on sale today at the Colonial for the fortnight's engagement of "Watch on the Rhine," which begins at that theater next Monday. The play is included in the subscription list of the American Theater Society and Theater Guild.

* * *

After its week's stay at the Colonial Theater, "My Dear Public" will go to the Forrest Theater in Philadelphia for a fortnight.

* * *

According to Variety, Rose Franken's play, "Claudia," which is on American Theater Society's list for Boston, is scheduled to arrive here on April 20.

* * *

"Lady in the Dark" is announced to end its run in New York on April 25 and embark on a spring tour beginning in Washington and continuing in Philadelphia. Next season the company is to start on more extended travels about the country.

* * *

Samson Raphaelson's new comedy, "Jason," gave its fiftieth performance Thursday evening at the Hudson, New York, where the management reports an encouraging spurt in business.

Picture Plans

Dennis Morgan will co-star with Ida Lupino, Joan Leslie, and Jack Carson in "The Hard Way," which has gone before the cameras at Warners under the direction of Vincent Sherman. Irwin Shaw wrote the original screen play.

* * *

The War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry forecasts that total bookings of the Walt Disney Treasury Department short, "The New Spirit," starring Donald Duck, will exceed 7,900 in its first four weeks. With the Salt Lake City territory not accounted for yet, the short subject has already had 7,764 bookings, said to be a domestic record. Another record is claimed for the 1,100 prints of the picture which are in service.

* * *

Charles Boyer has signed a new long-term contract with Universal under which he will act and produce exclusively for that studio. This will mark Mr. Boyer's first activity as a producer. He is now at Warners making the film version of "The Constant Nymph," with Joan Fontaine, Brenda Marshall, Alexis Smith, and Charles Coburn.

* * *

Quentin Reynolds, magazine writer and war correspondent, has been signed to write and speak the foreword for Walter Wanger's production, "Eagle Squadron."

* * *

United Artists makes a point of the fact that a "Miss" has been added to the title of the new Shirley Temple picture, formerly known as "Annie Rooney." It's now "Miss Annie Rooney."

* * *

Chester Conklin has joined Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert, and Carolyn Lee in the cast of the remake of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

* * *

M-G-M announces that it will produce "The Sun Is My Undoing," from the novel by Margaret Steen, probably as a starring vehicle for Clark Gable.

For Russian War Relief

Anna Sokolow, assisted by the Contemporary Dance Group, will give a program in the carnival and Dance for Russian War Relief to be held in Horticultural Hall Friday, March 13. Art Rubin and his orchestra will play. Men in uniform will be admitted free.

Rubinstein In Symphony Hall Recital

By L. A. Sloper

Artur Rubinstein gave a piano recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, the final event in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series. An audience that nearly filled the hall applauded him enthusiastically.

The program consisted of Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata; the Intermezzos in B flat, op. 117, and in C major, op. 119, and the Rhapsody in B minor, op. 79, of Brahms; from Chopin, the A flat Ballade, a Mazurka, a Nocturne, and the A flat major Polonaise; and miscellany by Poulenc, Ravel, Falla, and Stravinsky.

* * *

The placing of the first three composers in chronological order on the program was not well advised. From both the practical and the musical viewpoints it would have been better to put Brahms first and Beethoven second. Practically, this would have permitted a pause for admittance of late-comers after the first Intermezzo, instead of keeping large numbers waiting until the end of the sonata (except for a few who broke through the cordon of ushers at the end of the first movement, thereby breaking the mood). Musically, probably neither an artist nor an audience is ready for such a work as the op. 57 at the beginning of a program.

Nevertheless, Mr. Rubinstein, who is a brilliant virtuoso and a distinguished artist, achieved a notable success with the sonata. The applause at the end came with that sharpness and spontaneity that reveal a thrilled audience.

From the point of view of keyboard mastery the tribute was well won. The interpretation was worthy of commendation, too; but there are depths of emotion in this work which Mr. Rubinstein did not sound.

* * *

The Brahms Intermezzos were deftly played, and the Rhapsody in B minor was turned off with a fine bravura; but it was in the Chopin that the artist found himself most at home in the first half of his program. The Ballade and the Mazurka went off well, and the A flat major Polonaise had a stunning performance, with those octaves in the bass coming through with amazing rapidity, precision, and power. But the moments of greatest beauty in the afternoon came in the F sharp Nocturne, which was played with exquisite tone and phrasing.

Poulenc's three Mouvements perpetuels are amusing trifles, and they were given their full ironic value. The last number was an arrangement of the Russian Dance, the scene in Pétrouchka's cell, and the Russian Fair, from Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka," made by the composer for Mr. Rubinstein. Of course the music loses much by the absence of orchestral color and of the stage action, but the performance was of an overwhelming power and brilliance.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, March 10

Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Lecture-recital by the Haydn Harp Duo, Kenneth D. Custance and Gladys Crockford Custance, assisted by Estelle Remie, contralto. Boston University's Alumni Hall, 84 Exeter Street, at 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Wednesday, March 11

Faculty recital, Carl Weinrich, organist. Wellesley College, Houghton Memorial Chapel, Billings Hall, at 8. (Open to the public without charge.)

Thursday, March 12

Second concert of the season by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. Michael Powers, soloist. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Friday, March 13

Fourth concert in the series by the Stradivarius Quartet. Wolfe Wolfinsohn, Bernard Robbins, Marcel Dick, Iwan d'Archambeau and Mrs. Langdon Warner. Brattle Hall, Cambridge, at 4.

Sunday, March 15

Piano recital by Nancy Leland. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Carmen Amaya, April 24

Carmen Amaya, the noted flamenco dancer, will make her formal Boston debut in Symphony Hall Friday evening, April 24.

A born Spanish gypsy, dancing practically from babyhood, she grew up in the caves outside Granada, and became so popular among the tourists that her family took her to Barcelona and eventually to Paris, where she made professional appearances.

With the advent of the Spanish Civil War the family removed to Buenos Aires, and it is here that Toscanini and Stokowski saw her dance and pronounced their flaming praise on her performance. "Never in my life have I seen a dancer with such fire, rhythm and such a terrifying and wonderful personality," Toscanini is quoted as saying.

With Amaya travels a large family of relatives, dancers, instrumentalists, most of them appearing on the stage, except Mama Amaya, who is content to continue mothering her brood.

Times Studio

Ezio Pinza

As Mephistopheles in Gounod's "Faust," which will be presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater, Saturday afternoon, March 28.

Recital by Gladyce Bachmann

Singing is a question of two persons at the very least, the vocalist and the accompanist, as came to proof once more when Gladyce Bachmann, contralto, appeared at the Women's City Club, with Madeline Meredith at the piano, yesterday afternoon. Ordinarily the voice gets all the attention of reviewers and the instrument is taken for granted. But that is because the player must be competent anyway; for otherwise, the singing would be spoiled and would hardly be a profitable subject of discussion.

At the same time, mention of the accompanist is not against the rules, and certainly Mrs. Bachmann's accompanist deserves a word of commendation, particularly for her playing in the familiar songs of Grieg which bear title of "The Primrose" and "The Swan." Something in the way of tone is wanted in the composer's harmonies in the two pieces which the piano on this occasion was made to give forth.

Mrs. Bachmann has an excellent program to go around with—Handel's "Lascia ch'io pianga" and other ancient airs in Italian; songs of Grieg, which have fallen rather into neglect, possibly for the reason that sentimental types of tune are out of fashion; the aria from Verdi's "Don Carlos," "O don fatale," imperishable classic; American songs, such as Crist's "Into a Ship, Dreaming," and Salter's "The Pine Tree," sentimental again and in the class, perhaps, of melodies of yesterday. Here we have old material of the best and examples of the era that is just beginning to pass into history. They are works to induce a special and pleasing mood in an audience of the intimate, club-house sort.

As a voice, Mrs. Bachmann's contralto has excellent development through the middle and upper notes of the scale. It has interesting color, if not remarkable power, down in the low, or the "chalumeau," as a clarinetist would say. On the score of words, she proved herself uncommonly clear with Italian texts. Why should not the poem of "The Pine Tree," though, recite as distinctly as the dramatic lines of the aria from "Don Carlos?" The answer may lie more in the composing than in the singing. In any case, listeners are inclined to take these matters as they happen. W. P. T.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Dear Public," presented by Irving Caesar. Featuring Mitzi Green, John Buckmaster, Tamara, Joe Smith, Cora Witherspoon and Charles Dale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Farewell to Arms," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 2:20, 5:10, 8.

Exeter—"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:20, 5:45, 9:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 12:35, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Mareen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan and Robert Cummings. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:50. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol, the Merry Macs, Baby Sandy and Anne Gwynne. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:40. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount—"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10. "No Hands On the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

R-K-O-Boston—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:25, 10:35. Stage Show: 10:50 a. m., 1:05, 3:15, 5:25, 7:35, 9:45.

Scollay—"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Safeguarding Military Information." "How to Hold Your Husband." "Changed Identity." "Seven Snapshots." "Toronto's Skate Club Carnival." "Carlos Molina and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Telepix—"Viva Mexico." "Mystery Story." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Rhumba Rhythm." "College Sports." Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Law of the Jungle." Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:30, 8:50. "Babes on Broadway." Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:20, 7:40, 10.

Uptown—"Dr. Kildare's Victory." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1, 4:35, 8:20. "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:30, 6:15, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:20, 10:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "Right to the Heart." Brenda Joyce. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "The Wolf Man." Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 2:30 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Look, Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2, 8. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:25, 9:35.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. **Brookline Village:** "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 6:20, 9:35. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:50, 5, 8:05. **Cleveland Circle:** "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2. Evenings 7:30-11. **Codman Square:** "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 8. **Strand:** "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:49, 8:12. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 1:38, 7, 9:58. **Park:** "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. News and Shorts. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche. 1:53, 8:08. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:06, 9:21. **Hyde Park:** "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Wings Over Honolulu." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Hold Back the Dawn," Olivia de Havilland and Charles Boyer. 2:30 and 8:45. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 4:25, 10:10.

MALDEN — Granada: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 4:52, 7:59. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. 3:04, 6:11, 9:18. **Maplewood:** "Hold Back the Dawn," Olivia de Havilland. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:48, 7:30. **Mystic:** "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:35, 8:25. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 3:30, 7, 9:55. **Orpheum:** "Twilight on the Trail," William Boyd. "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:10, 9. "The Wolf Man," Ralph Bellamy. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Son of Fury," Gene Tierney and Tyrone Power. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellaway: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2:40, 8:10. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "International Lady," George Brent and Basil Rathbone. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and R. Whorf. 3 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 2:05, 6:30, 9:20. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 3:40, 8:05.

QUINCY — Quincy: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Broadway: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Blonde Comet," Virginia Vale. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Wolf Man," Lon Chaney Jr., and Claude Rains. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:15. **Strand:** "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autrey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD: Wakefield: "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. 2:09, 7:54. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:31, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:10, 9. "The Wolf Man," Ralph Bellamy. 1:55, 7:50.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30, 7:30. **Watertown Square:** "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry and Smiley Burnette. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Philadelphia Story," James Stewart and Katharine Hepburn. "Target for Tonight." 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "International Lady," George Brent and Basil Rathbone. "Topper Returns," Robert Young and Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 1:44, 6:06. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:14, 8:30, 9:53.

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LI

The Home Forum

Books Are Coming Back

"SUDDENLY, WHEN LEAST we expected it, books are coming back into their own. It is one of the hopeful signs puncturing the horror of war."

No matter who said it. The speaker has been forgotten, while the remark echoes provocatively down the days.

Coming into their own? It is true that, for a little while now, some of us have been contending that books would disappear into the discard. Books were finding themselves outmoded. The public sat and stared at pictures flickering on a silver screen, or else they listened to other people's knowledge dispersed over the radio. But read? Make the effort themselves to persevere the length of tight black columns of print? Why should they bother? Let someone else do it for them.

* * *

The publishers, to be sure, continued to issue an outrageous number of new books, outrageous considering what small appetite the public seemed to have for them. Presumably, the publishers simply had not yet learned their lesson. They would discover—to their sad cost. Mystery stories—oh, yes, a certain number of those were absorbed; adventure, too. Books about world conditions. People bought them, but how much did they actually read? A little biography now and then, a dash of fiction. Yes, these, of course. But so many readers did not rise above the thin patter of the weekly papers, smart patter or stupid as the case might be. As to substantial books—people had largely overlooked them.

But now, suddenly, books were becoming tremendously important. We were all pulling them out of cherished, protected book-shelves, dusting off the forgotten piles of books tottering in corners of our attics. Depriving ourselves of favorite books. Leaving ragged, tragic holes in the orderly ranks which had lined our libraries. Why? For the boys in the service of their country. Boys in the great, sprawling, rough camps of pine cabins. Boys tossing in narrow bunks at sea. Boys sweltering or shivering in distant lands. Boys who, having flown dangerously by night, return with a sense of unreality to quiet and recreation, enlightenment, normal living. Boys to whom we all look for safety and salvation. Knowing that they are mentally hungry, realizing dimly perhaps their need, we do what we can. We send them books. Books which may mean a lot to ourselves. Books which others now need more than we. It is true. Books are coming back into their own. Books are taking on added significance; they are becoming intensely important. Those boys who are accustomed to home and surroundings where there were books miss them now; other boys who have never had books now crave them even more than the others. Books they must have.

* * *

Have you ever wondered how books would reason it out for themselves, if they had sensibilities? Imagine, first, the pines—tall, serene, beautiful—rising blue-green out of deep drifted Maine snows high into the clear sky. Think of the pure air, the drenching sunshine, the stiff invigorating winds which those pines knew. Think of the freedom, the loveliness, the peace. A great company of graceful pines, exquisitely poised, their tips like little delicate crosses against the evening sky. What happens to those pines? Swift, hard-fisted men come and fell them—never realizing the havoc. Because it is their task and they cannot hesitate or weigh the consequences. Those felled pines have become pitiful now, prone in the sullied snow, helpless, no longer themselves; so perhaps it hardly seems to matter that they are soon chopped into thick chunks, thrown into a machine which presses those chunks mercilessly into pulp. Not into boards, mind you, boards which come from a sunny, sweet-smelling saw-mill; boards which may shortly help to shape a house designed to stand in the same sort of country which the pines knew—open, wide, windy, clean. Not into boards at all, but into great chunks of knotty wood, then into shapeless pulp, finally into paper to be disfigured with horrid little black squares of letters, forming themselves at last into words which convey a meaning sometimes far from pleasant. How must that seem to the pines? Too often, all that feeling of things clean and right is gone from the resulting books; and little wonder. But now and then—hasn't it happened to you that you have opened a book, fresh from the publisher, which seems to have retained these qualities which belonged to the pines' birthright? Haven't you pressed back its pages gently and considerately, noting their crisp purity, scenting a freshness and a continuing beauty? If you have, that was a book more than usually lovely. Those little black marks with which its pages were overprinted were agreeable in their meaning, constructive, revealing, comforting.

* * *

And now, suddenly, there seem to be more books like that. Because men's values are changing and they are reaching out insistent hands for books. As people did, perhaps, in the Middle Ages when the chained books were first made accessible to common men. Nowadays, prompt hands seize them, throw them into vans, stuff them into bags, fill whole motor cars with mountains of books. BOOKS FOR THE SERVICE. GIVE BOOKS. Heed the placards. Take books to your public library, give them here, there, everywhere. Books are needed. The boys crave books. All sorts of books. They are not afraid of books which make stern demands upon them. They wish to be transported far from ships and camps, from battlefields and air lanes. They are ready to make the effort requisite to wrest from books the best that is in them. Search your attics; ravage your library shelves for every last book you can spare. Forget about the films and the radios; forget that, only a short time ago, you fancied a generation would arise which scarcely needed to read at all. That is not going to happen. Because books have come back. GIVE BOOKS. REMEMBER THE BOYS IN THE SERVICE.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MOUNTAIN LAUREL": *A Painting by Andrée Ruellan*

ANDRÉE RUELLAN is a young American artist of French parentage. Ever since she first exhibited at the age of eight years, she has devoted herself to painting the American scene, and, more recently, to flower studies such as this. Endowed with keen observation and taste, she has to her credit a number of canvases of great charm.

Her firm draftsmanship and her eye for color arrangement are shown in "Mountain Laurel." The colors are fresh and delicate, the soft pinks and glossy green leaves of the flower forms are contrasted with the white Victorian vase, the colored aquatint of Paris on the wall, and the dark brown horizontal shapes of the old-fashioned piano. Part of the music rack shows in the lower corner, effectively balancing the mass of blossoms. Instead of striving for unusual effects, the artist has painted a group of familiar objects in a natural and casual arrangement with distinction and simplicity.

H. H. A.

One Garden of Memory

IT CREEPS UP SLYLY on me—this habit of dreaming over gardens. Perhaps the weather has something to do with it—a feeling of pre-spring in the air. At any rate, I find my eyes straying from the printed page, staring past the lamplight into space, back into warm and radiant spring-times of the past, into gardens I have known—

One is a cactus garden. To an Easterner, familiar with the ten-cent-store variety in minute pots, this may sound like a prickly business—surely, not conducive to lovely memories. But, oh! the delight of sitting, moist and exhausted from a tennis game, in the purple-silver shade of a young eucalyptus tree, sucking juicy seeds from a scarlet pomegranate and gazing down the cañon at the sea!

The steady breeze, which sets aquiver every pointed leaf and makes even the shadows tremulous, soon dries the forehead. Hot, yet refreshing is this breeze, full of the pungence of sun-warmed sagebrush gathered from the slopes on its journey from the sea. The broad band of ocean is silver-blue, reflecting a burning sky. The listless waves break softly on a moonstone beach.

* * *

Above, in the stillness of noon, the garden pulsates with heat. The loudest sound is the hollow, "ponging" from the tennis-court, and then the click of shears from across the cañon where a Mexican gardener is pruning lemon trees. His swarthy figure can just be seen through the shimmer of pale green leaves.

On our side of the arroyo, the hillside has been made gay with flowering hibiscus; and down against the pink stucco wall a grove of banana trees waves its stately fronds. There in a corner is a wild bamboo thicket, started from one cutting and over-reaching itself in eager untamed growth. Young date palms line the lower paths, their leaves, splintered by the wind, rattling against one another like hail.

* * *

All about us, the various terraces are filled with lupin, with passion flowers, and sturdy bird-o'-paradise plants, where hummingbirds dart in and about the scarlet crests. The pink-walled house above, like an Italian villa, seems almost buried in a gigantic bougainvillea vine which curtains the stucco walls and hangs in purple cascades from iron-grilled balconies. The wire fence enclosing the clay court is buried in morning-glory vines, in the meshes of which many a tennis ball lies lost. These flowers, which had been all dewy and stiff and glorious in the early morning mist, now lie limp and brown, shriveled in the heat. Not so the copa-d'ora, the tough Spanish tree-vine whose golden goblets hang fresh and pungent, distilling from their o'erturned lips their sweet heady nectar.

* * *

Between the terraces and the slate-stepped paths, various cacti pepper the soil—mesqual, prickly pear, hedgehog, flowering yucca, and buckhorn. Maguey, or century plants, spear the air around us; and, near at hand, the point of a Spanish bayonet has burgeoned into a hundred waxy bells. Ocotillo stretches its spiny digits into the blue, each one topped with flame. From the hot moist shadows of a latticed greenhouse down the slope, a huge sahuaro, imprisoned giant of the desert, thrusts its sinuous arms, having broken through the palings in reaching savagely for the sun.

Pong . . . pong . . . pong . . . goes on the unflagging game above. The hot fragrant wind is steady against cheek and arm. Wild poppies peep through the sagebrush screen on the bank opposite, like pin-pricks of fire in a woolly blanket. Delicate smoke-trees lift themselves above the unruly cholla to line the crest of the hill; and, high above, a hawk circles in the dazzling blue, his shadow racing across the garden and over the wall.

C. K.

Rejoicing

When all the world is singing there shall be
More than the mere performance in a tree
Of some sweet bird;

It will be spring time in the hearts of men
And we shall hear more joyous music then
Than we have heard;

There will be love instead of cruel hate,
Peace will prevail throughout man's high estate,
Knowing God's word.

PRESCOTT HOARD

Song From the Chinese

The woman with the gentle voice
Can be heard more clearly
Than the one who chatters in the courtyard
Like a quarreling bird.
The woman with the gentle voice
Embroiders with nimble fingers
The story of spring on a piece of silk.
All day she works—all day she sings
By evening the song will be part
Of the pattern.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"The religion of Love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN REVELATION (22:17) it is written: "And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." The "water of life," freely given to all who will accept it, brings true refreshment. Who is not athirst for the spiritual truth that never fails even in the midst of adversity; for health that is lifted permanently above the torment and fear of sickness? Who is not searching and longing for joy and invigorating freshness with which to master the fears of age, of loneliness, or of blighted hopes? Whosoever takes "the water of life freely" is abundantly rewarded. For he begins to realize how practical is this spiritual refreshment.

Christ Jesus, humanity's great Wayshower, learned from God the wondrous truths he taught and practiced. Replying to the amazed questioning of those around him as to the divine power which enabled him to perform his mighty acts and speak with overwhelming authority to the sick and the sinful, Jesus replied (John 7:16), "My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me." He demonstrated the law of Love, fully and completely. This same law of Love is in our midst today, for Christian Science breathes its glorious message of God's unchanging love and of man's unchanging sonship with God.

Christian Science, or the Science of Christ, teaches the same demonstrable truths which were revealed by the Master. This Science was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy through spiritual illumination and constant, daily communion with God, divine Love, the creator of the universe, including man.

Speaking of Peter's recognition of the Messiah, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 138 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "It was now evident to Peter that divine Life, Truth, and Love, and not a human personality, was the healer of the sick and a rock, a firm foundation in the realm of harmony. On this spiritually scientific basis Jesus explained his cures, which appeared miraculous to outsiders. He showed that diseases were cast out neither by corporeality, by *materia medica*, nor by hygiene, but by the divine Spirit, casting out the errors of mortal mind." She adds: "The supremacy of Spirit was the foundation on which Jesus built. His sublime summary points to the religion of Love."

This "religion of Love" enters into the minutiae of our daily affairs. It guides thought and action, replacing selfishness, hatred, or revenge with unselfed love; and thus spiritual thinking becomes the motive power back of every legitimate endeavor.

How truly worth-while and gladsome are those experiences in which we practice our "religion of Love"! The writer had a joyous opportunity of sharing with one in great need her assurance of the healing and happiness awaiting those who are ready to "take the water of life freely." One evening she felt led to visit at once a certain friend. Not knowing why she felt thus impelled to call, she nevertheless set forth. On arriving at her friend's house she listened to an outpouring of fear, for a physician had told this friend that an immediate operation was necessary to relieve, if possible, certain aggravated physical conditions, and had added that there was no other hope of recovery. "I have not decided to have the operation," the friend continued, "for I feel there must be some way out." The Christian Scientist explained that there was a certain way out, not one offering merely a hope of relief, or a temporary improvement, but the Christ-healing.

The friend accepted the Christian Science textbook, and listened to a few simple truths about God, divine Love, and man's perfect being as the image and likeness of God. Before the reading of the textbook was completed, the healing took place, the newly-awakened one becoming stronger every day. The "religion of Love" brought such an influx of love and light and harmony to her thought that the malady which had been regarded as a serious one, vanished into nothingness.

Speaking of her mission, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 226 of Science and Health, "I saw before me the sick, wearing out years of servitude to an unreal master in the belief that the body governed them, rather than Mind." And in the next paragraph she says (pp. 226, 227): "The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharaohs, who to-day, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage. I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Reflection at Low Tide

Always those stairs moved down to silence where
The water slept and yet no footstep fell
Upon the silver trellis of the air,
No voices broke against a citadel.
It was a landscape woven out of light
Whose turrets wore the starlight and whose doors
Opened on whispers and across the bright
Arch of this dream we heard no lifted oars.

But looking upward past this narrow world,
We saw the gulls sweeping across the wide
And cloudless heaven with their wings unfurled,
And heard at last the echo of the tide
And turned to see instead of turrets and
Those silver doorways but a world of sand.

HAROLD VINAL

"Η ΘΡΗΣΚΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΓΑΠΗΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἐν τῇ Ἀποκαλύψει (22:17) εἶναι γεγραμμένον· "Καὶ τὸ Πνεῦμα καὶ ἡ νύμφη λέγουσιν, Ἐλθέ· καὶ ὁ ἀκούων εἰπάτω, Ἐλθέ· καὶ ὁ διψῶν ἐλθέτω. Καὶ ὁ θέλων, λαμβανέτω τὸ ὕδωρ ζωῆς δωρεάν." Τὸ "ὕδωρ ζωῆς" ὅπερ δίδεται δωρεὰν εἰς ὅλους οἵτινες τὸ δέχονται, φέρει ἀληθῆ ἀναψυχήν. Ποῖος δὲν διψᾷ διὰ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀλήθειαν ἥτις δὲν ἐκλείπει ποτὲ ἀκόμη καὶ εἰς τὸ μέσον τῆς ἀτυχίας· διὰ τὴν ὑγείαν ἥτις ὑψοῦται διαρκῶς ὑπεράνω τοῦ μαρτυρίου καὶ τοῦ φόβου τῆς ἀσθενείας; Ποῖος δὲν ζητεῖ καὶ δὲν ἐπιθυμεῖ τὴν χαρὰν καὶ τὴν τονωτικὴν δροσερότητα μὲ τὴν ὁποίαν νὰ δαμάσῃ τοὺς φόβους τοῦ γήρατος, τῆς μοναξιᾶς, ἢ τῶν διεψευσμένων ἐλπίδων; Ὅστις δήποτε λαμβάνει τὸ "ὕδωρ ζωῆς δωρεάν" ἀνταμείβεται ἀφθόνως. Διότι ἀρχίζει νὰ συναισθάνεται πόσον πρακτικὴ εἶναι ἡ πνευματικὴ αὐτὴ ἀναψυχή.

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὁ μέγας Ὁδηγὸς τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, ἔμαθεν ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ τὰς θαυμαστὰς ἀληθείας τὰς ὁποίας ἐδίδαξε καὶ ἤσκησεν. Ἀπαντῶν εἰς τὴν ἐκστατικὴν ἐρώτησιν αὐτῶν ποὺ ἦσαν γύρω του περὶ τῆς θείας δυνάμεως ἥτις τὸν ἱκάνωσε νὰ κάμνῃ τὰ θαυμάσια ἔργα του καὶ νὰ ὁμιλῇ μὲ πλήρη ἐξουσίαν εἰς τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς καὶ ἁμαρτωλούς, ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀπήντησεν (Ἰω. 7:16), "Ἡ ἐμὴ διδαχὴ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐμή, ἀλλὰ τοῦ πέμψαντός με." Ἀπέδειξε τὸν νόμον τῆς Ἀγάπης πλήρως καὶ ἐντελῶς. Ὁ ἴδιος οὗτος νόμος τῆς Ἀγάπης εἶναι ἐν τῷ μέσῳ ἡμῶν σήμερον, διότι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη πνέει τὸ ἔνδοξον του διάγγελμα τῆς ἀναλλοιώτου ἀγάπης τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀναλλοιώτου υἱότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς τὸν Θεόν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, ἥ ἡ Ἐπιστήμη τοῦ Χριστοῦ, διδάσκει τὰς ἰδίας εὐαποδείκτους ἀληθείας αἵτινες ἀπεκαλύφθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Διδασκάλου. Ἡ Ἐπιστήμη αὕτη ἀνεκαλύφθη ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy διὰ πνευματικῆς διαφωτίσεως καὶ διαρκοῦς, καθημερινῆς κοινωνίας μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην, τὸν δημιουργὸν τοῦ σύμπαντος, τοῦ ἀνθρώπου συμπεριλαμβανομένου.

Ὁμιλοῦσα περὶ τῆς ὑπὸ τοῦ Πέτρου ἀναγνωρίσεως τοῦ Μεσσίου, ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει ἐν σελίδι 138 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν)· "Ἦτο φανερὸν τώρα εἰς τὸν Πέτρον ὅτι ἡ θεία Ζωή, Ἀλήθεια, καὶ Ἀγάπη, καὶ ὄχι μία ἀνθρωπίνη προσωπικότης, ἦτο ὁ θεραπευτὴς τῶν ἀσθενῶν καὶ ἕνας βράχος, ἓν στερεὸν θεμέλιον ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῆς ἁρμονίας. Ἐπὶ τῆς πνευματικῶς ἐπιστημονικῆς ταύτης βάσεως ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐξήγησε τὰς θεραπείας του, αἵτινες ἐφαίνοντο θαυμασταὶ εἰς τοὺς ἔξω. Ἔδειξεν ὅτι αἱ ἀσθένειαι δὲν ἐξεβάλλοντο οὔτε ὑπὸ τῆς σωματικότητος, τῆς ὑλικῆς ἰατρικῆς, οὔτε ὑπὸ τῆς ὑγιεινῆς, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ τοῦ θείου Πνεύματος, ἐκβάλλοντος τὰς πλάνας τοῦ θνητοῦ νοός." Καὶ προσθέτει: "Ἡ ἡγεμονία τοῦ Πνεύματος ἦτο τὸ θεμέλιον ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ᾠκοδόμησεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς. Ἡ ἔξοχος αὐτοῦ σύνοψις δεικνύει πρὸς τὴν θρησκείαν τῆς Ἀγάπης."

Αὐτὴ ἡ "θρησκεία τῆς Ἀγάπης" εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰς ἰδιαιτέρας λεπτομερείας τῶν καθημερινῶν ζητημάτων ἡμῶν. Ὁδηγεῖ τὴν σκέψιν καὶ τὴν δράσιν, ἀντικαθιστῶσα τὴν φιλαυτίαν, τὸ μῖσος, ἢ τὴν ἐκδίκησιν μὲ ἀφίλαυτον ἀγάπην· καὶ οὕτω ἡ πνευματικὴ σκέψις καθίσταται ἡ κινητήριος δύναμις ὄπισθεν κάθε νομίμου προσπαθείας.

Πόσον ἀληθῶς ἄξιαι τοῦ κόπου καὶ χαροποιαὶ εἶναι αἱ πεῖραι ἐκεῖναι εἰς τὰς ὁποίας ἀσκοῦμεν τὴν ἡμετέραν "θρησκείαν τῆς Ἀγάπης"! Ἡ γραφουσα εἶχε μίαν χαροποιὰν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ μεριστῇ μὲ μίαν ἐν μεγάλῃ ἀνάγκῃ, τὴν βεβαιότητά της περὶ τῆς θεραπείας καὶ εὐτυχίας ποὺ πρεμένουν ἐκείνους οἱ ὁποῖοι εἶναι ἕτοιμοι νὰ λάβουν τὸ "ὕδωρ ζωῆς δωρεάν." Ἕνα βράδυ ἠσθάνθη ὅτι ὡδηγεῖτο νὰ ἐπισκεφθῇ ἀμέσως μίαν φίλην. Ἂν καὶ δὲν ἐγνώριζε διατὶ ἠσθάνετο ἑαυτὴν οὕτω παρωθουμένην νὰ κάμῃ τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν, οὐχ ἧττον ἐξεκίνησεν. Ὅταν ἔφθασεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τῆς φίλης της ἠκροάσθη μιᾶς ἐκχύσεως φόβου, διότι ἕνας ἰατρὸς εἶχεν εἴπῃ εἰς τὴν φίλην αὐτὴν ὅτι μία ἄμεσος ἐγχείρισις ἦτο ἀναγκαία νὰ ἀνακουφίσῃ, εἰ δυνατόν, μερικὰς σωματικὰς καταστάσεις ποὺ εἶχον χειροτερεύσῃ, καὶ εἶχε προσθέσῃ ὅτι δὲν ὑπῆρχεν ἄλλη ἐλπὶς θεραπείας. "Δὲν ἀπεφάσισα νὰ κάμω τὴν ἐγχείρισιν," ἐξηκολούθησεν ἡ φίλη, "διότι αἰσθάνομαι ὅτι κάποια διέξοδος θὰ ὑπάρχῃ." Ἡ Χριστιανὴ Ἐπιστήμων ἀπήντησεν ὅτι ὑπῆρχε μία βεβαία διέξοδος, ὄχι μία προσφέρουσα ἁπλῶς ἐλπίδα ἀνακουφίσεως, ἢ προσωρινὴν βελτίωσιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν Χριστο-θεραπείαν.

Ἡ φίλη ἐδέχθη τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ ἤκουσε μερικὰς ἁπλᾶς ἀληθείας περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, καὶ περὶ τῆς τελείας ὑπάρξεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς εἰκόνος καὶ ὁμοιώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ. Πρὶν τελειώσῃ ἡ ἀνάγνωσις τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου, ἡ θεραπεία ἔλαβε χώραν, τῆς νεο-ἀφυπνισθείσης καθίσταμένης δυνατωτέρας κάθε ἡμέραν. Ἡ "θρησκεία τῆς Ἀγάπης" ἔφερε τοιαύτην εἰρηνὴν ἀγάπης, φωτός, καὶ ἁρμονίας εἰς τὴν σκέψιν της ὥστε ἡ ἀσθένεια ἥτις ἐθεωρεῖτο σοβαρά, ἐξηφανίσθη εἰς τὴν μηδαμινότητα.

Ὁμιλοῦσα περὶ τῆς ἀποστολῆς της, ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει εἰς σελίδα 226 τοῦ Science and Health, "Εἶδον ἐνώπιόν μου τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, ἐξαντλοῦντας ἔτη δουλείας εἰς ἕνα ἀνύπαρκτον κύριον ἐν τῇ πίστει ὅτι τὸ σῶμα ἐκυβέρνα αὐτούς, μᾶλλον παρὰ ὁ Νοῦς." Καὶ εἰς τὴν ἑπομένην παράγραφον λέγει (σελ. 226, 227): "Τὸν χωλόν, τὸν κωφόν, τὸν ἄλαλον, τὸν τυφλόν, τὸν ἀσθενῆ, τὸν ἀσελγῆ, τὸν ἁμαρτωλόν, ἐπεθύμουν νὰ σώσω ἀπὸ τὴν δουλείαν τῶν ἰδίων αὐτοῦ δοξασιῶν καὶ ἀπὸ τὰ ἐκπαιδευτικὰ συστήματα τῶν Φαραώ, οἵτινες σήμερον, ὅπως εἰς τὸ πάλαι, κρατοῦν τὰ τέκνα τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ ἐν αἰχμαλωσίᾳ. Εἶδον ἐνώπιόν μου τὴν τρομακτικὴν διαμάχην, τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἔρημον· ἀλλ' ἐπροχώρησα διὰ τῆς πίστεως εἰς τὸν Θεόν, ἐμπιστευομένη τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, τὸν ἰσχυρὸν λυτρωτήν, νὰ μὲ ὁδηγήσῃ εἰς τὴν χώραν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὅπου τὰ δεσμὰ πίπτουν καὶ τὰ δίκαια τοῦ ἀνθρώπου γνωρίζονται τελείως καὶ ἀναγνωρίζονται."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

What Next? ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The tide of battle in the Pacific tells one thing above all: That the United States today is fighting for its life. To go about fighting the war—at this stage—with any lesser conviction is preparing to lose the war rather than win it.

The capture of Netherlands East Indies within a week after invasion, the march of the Japanese to Hong Kong, to Singapore, to Java, culminating in bombing forays on Australian and Indian territory, the elimination of the United Nations from control of every major island fortress in the Southwest Pacific—these are sufficient to demonstrate that a 90 per cent effort by the American people and the American Government is not enough any longer, that supreme devotion to the single cause of victory is the minimum to win victory and to deserve it.

America already has passed through three losing stages of the war since Hitler openly launched his campaign to conquer the world. For a while the country thought it could achieve security by not offending the aggressors, that the Axis might attack everywhere else but surely wouldn't attack America. Later, we thought we could defeat the enemy without fighting him, could win the war—via lend-lease—without participating in it. Finally, there has been that lingering hope of winning the war without serious sacrifice—business-as-usual for too long, politics-as-usual for too long, and comforts-as-usual for too long.

All of these delusions have been rapidly coming to an end. They come completely to an end with the British, the Dutch, the Americans, and the Australians being driven out of Asia within three months of fighting since Pearl Harbor.

The United States—with the United Nations—will win this war when it decides to win it, when it decides that it will do nothing else until it does win it. That decision is now being taken under the impact of mounting great reverses; it is being taken by all the people and all the governments. Taking it completely cannot, with safety, be much delayed.

The fall of the East Indies raises new military questions and new military problems. They can be summarized, in part, as follows:

What Next for Japan?—Tokyo has three main alternatives at present.

Japan can attempt an all-out attack on Australia in an effort to knock out Britain's major dominion in the Southwest Pacific before Australia can effectively harbor the rising river of American reinforcements and before it can become the essential springboard from which the United Nations must launch their offensive to regain lost ground.

Japan can try a direct assault on India in order to effect a junction of German and Japanese forces, isolate China from its allies and sever an important supply line to Russia.

Japan may—and military observers do not consider it improbable—turn abruptly upon Russia. This might seem to be foolhardy—the attack on Hawaii was foolhardy, wasn't it?—but it has this reason behind it: Just as Germany's defeat is primary to an Allied victory so is a German victory primary to a Japanese victory. If, together, Japan and Germany can eliminate Russia while the United Nations are on the defensive in Asia, then both Japan and Germany will be freer to carry the war offensively to America and Britain.

But Japan and Germany know they must hurry, hurry, hurry, that the basis of victory must be fully laid this year, that while they have reached or passed the peak of their military power, America and Britain are gaining strength hourly.

What Next For the U. S.?—American strategy became more visible at several points last week.

The United States is amassing great striking power in Australia. Planes, pilots, troops, and tanks are traversing the South Pacific in undisclosed volume. They are reaching their destination without loss, more are en route, more are leaving American shores. Australia will be protected; Australia is being made a reinvasion base when the time comes.

American matériel soon will be going in larger quantities to India, for the full defense of India is dictated by the world strategy of all the United Nations. Washington has great confidence in Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, and an American mission shortly will be working with him in establishing an Allied arsenal in India, first as a protection against Japanese attack and ultimately as a second base of counteroffensive against Japan.

Vitally needed supplies are going to Russia. Shipments are being increased; they are back on the schedule which was promised and which temporarily lagged after Pearl Harbor. A "large and important" convoy, carrying planes, tanks, guns, and munitions, reached a Russian port last week. Germany cannot win unless it can crush Russia's army and steal Russia's vast resources. No American weapons are being better used to defeat the Axis than those which are placed in the hands of the Russian Army.

Offensive action, the nature of which no one outside the High Command can know, is under consideration. The chiefs of the armed forces spent long hours at the White House last week and later the United States-British War Council was called into conference.

Two possibilities are discussed. One is a direct bombing offensive on Japan, striking at its closely huddled war industries, which may be nearer than seemed likely a few weeks ago. The other is a joint American and British maneuver to open a second front in Europe against the Nazis. More United States troops and equipment arrived in Ireland last week. Reinvasion of one or more of the Nazi-held areas from France to Norway is being mentioned frequently. Combined with new American and British bombing raids on Germany, it would be calculated to divide the German forces, hamper Nazi industries, and snarl the lines of communication.

Moscow believes the war can, by such bold methods, be won in 1942. In any event it can be won later only by acting to win it now.

The Country Speaks: Seaboard

Guns, Not Butter ..... *By Leon Stone*

If it's "guns or butter" for American seamen—those unsung heroes of the Battle of the Atlantic who help to keep the supply lines open—the seamen want the guns!

This fact becomes obvious after a brief chat on this timely subject with the men themselves. They're asking for guns on American merchant ships. Not with any show of bravado, but as a matter of self-protection, prompted, they say, by witnessing the ruthless hand of Hitlerism at work in sending cargoes to the bottom, and then machine-gunning survivors.

These men, about whom little is heard until there is another sinking, say that at least an armed merchantman can "go down with guns blazing"; but that unarmed American ships "just have to take it."

And so the American seamen grumble. But, like the cosmopolitan people they are, the seamen grumble and then sign on for another voyage, usually with the ambiguous, care-free parting salutation, "It was nice to have known you."

They call for the arming of merchant ships, for more liferafts that are rigged for quick release, and for more attention to safety precautions in waters known to be infested with U-boats. Stricter enforcement of blackout rules stand out prominently in the list of things desired. For the men insist that there has been carelessness at times aboard ship, in exposing small lights of one kind or another. In fact the men aver that on some ships the fo'castle is blacked out tight while the officers are less strict in their own quarters.

Then there are the single and double cabins instead of a "community" sleeping room, and such luxuries as the best of food, with roast chicken as often as twice a week, not to mention ice cream at frequent intervals. Another shock to seamen of other nationalities is the refrigerator in the mess room, and lounging quarters for the men off duty. For American seamen, like their brother workers ashore, are members of strong unions, and they work an eight-hour day with overtime paid for excess labor.

These things have constituted the "butter" for American seamen. Now they openly ask for guns. In making that request they point out other needs of the day, too, especially for the ship that allows the crew needlessly to expose their lives by carelessness or ignorance of proper safeguards.

One seaman declared that often there are not enough lifeboats or rafts, and that some of the rafts are far too "flimsy" to withstand the strain of emergency overloading. Sometimes a raft is lashed so securely that it is questionable if it could be released in time to be of service in an emergency.

Boat drills and the "posting" of lifeboat stations for each man in the crew are often overlooked with what is described as "charming indifference," as has been brought out in testimony before Federal boards of investigation regarding conditions on shipboard.

Seamen point out the vital importance of complete blackouts at sea, where even a lighted cigarette can be seen at night. A tiny glimmer of light has been known to have caused a ship to be located—and torpedoed. Lookouts should be kept on duty at all times in the danger zone, and under no circumstances whatever be allowed to leave their posts for even a second, the men declared.

Lifeboats should be fully equipped before ships leave port, it is pointed out, including a supply of milk tablets which melt on the tongue to alleviate thirst, ample fresh water that is changed frequently, a whistle to attract attention of passing vessels, and a knife.

Rafts, fully equipped, should be rigged on a slide, both forward and aft. Three radio operators should be on every ship, to have a man on duty every moment of the 24 hours of each day, listening for distress signals, and in readiness to relay any S O S. that might be picked up, together with the ship's position.

Some ships take all these precautions all of the time, and some observe part of them some of the time, but the most desired procedure as far as seamen are concerned is for all ships strictly to enforce all safety measures all of the time.

To Change the Subject:

Service Is Spelled With a Capital ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

The draftee felt pretty dumb. He was full of questions—silly questions he didn't want to ask.

He looked around at the bleak and unfamiliar Army encampment. Privates and officers all looked alike to him. Who was a fellow supposed to salute anyway?

This draftee isn't the only soldier who's felt dumb during those first days at camp. Back in '17 and '18, there were boys who had that same fish-out-of-water feeling. And because they know exactly what you're going through, rookie, they've done this:

They've answered all those silly questions you didn't want to ask. In a booklet, "Fall-In!" it's called, compiled and published by The American Legion with "Greetings to the Men Who Serve Today from your Comrades of 1917 and 1918."

It's as welcome as a letter from home to the new recruit. Why, here's the Army insignia all pictured out! Army terms and definitions, too!

The new soldier slides into a chair. This is going to be good.

Yes, the service will be just what you make it," says the soldier of '17-'18 to the boys of '42. "There will be lots of fun mixed with the hardest work you have ever done. You will soon forget the work and the hardships, but you will never forget the fun. . . ."

Something like a letter from home. Dad had said things that sounded like this. "You are, or soon will be, a fraternity brother in the oldest fraternity on earth. A fraternity of men who served their country. There is no closer brotherhood on earth, there never has been. . . .

"You are now a comrade of every man and woman who has served, or is serving under the flag of the United States; of Washington, Jackson, Grant, Lee, Custer, Shafter, Roosevelt, Funston, Pershing, and all the rest. . . ." The draftee whistles and turns a page.

"Do read your Bible, prayer book or other volume of your church." This sounded like Mom now. He read on carefully. "Attend church services in camp and in near-by communities. You may find, as others of us found, that there are times when no other thing is as important as your faith in the Deity. Know how to call upon Him when you need Him."

They'd been through it—they knew, he reflected soberly. "Do write home as often as you can . . . Do value the traditions of your outfit . . . Do salute your officers as if you really meant it . . . Do keep your uniform and equipment clean and in good order . . . If you are to be a soldier, be a good one."

Page by page he reads on to the very last, "Do not underestimate your enemy. That's what Germany did to us in 1917-18. Realize his strength, then give him all you have. You have plenty."

Good stuff, he thinks to himself, as he slips the booklet into his pocket with a new realization of what it's all about, and a silent cheer for his comrades of '17.

"When we went over to France," a Legionnaire related recently, "we didn't even have guns. Our boys today are well equipped. I'm thankful for that."

But arms aren't everything a soldier needs. There's another kind of armor. It's called morale. The men of World War I know what it means, how important it is. "You cannot fake it—you must feel it," they tell the boys.

That's why they've written "Fall-In!" It's something only servicemen could say to other servicemen. "Those who have not served cannot understand it. . . . But you will understand . . . you are in the fraternity of service. You are going to give of yourself in such great measure that the giving will bring a new birth to your soul, a new life to your body and a new vision to your eye."

Uruguay Stands as Bulwark Against Axis Threat

Roland Hall Sharp; Wide World

Uruguay Is a Stronghold for Democratic Ideas

"Within the Americas no country occupies a position more generally respected and admired than Uruguay," says Mr. Sharp. At left, students show their enthusiasm in an anti-Axis demonstration in the streets of Montevideo, and upper right are shown some of the banners the crowds carried. Below: A series of notices of an anti-Fascist meeting.

Even political campaign fails to interfere with full participation on side of democracy.

Americans at War
Seventh of forty-eight articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—More exposed than Argentina and smaller than the Province of Buenos Aires, yet fired with a love of freedom that is based on principles more than in material interests, Uruguay is hastening to complete its fulfillment of measures voluntarily signed at Rio de Janeiro for the defense of America.

Foreign Minister Alberto Guani, who brought down the house with his crisp speech at Rio to the effect that Uruguay came there to break relations with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis and would do so at once, received three of us in the midst of an electoral campaign.

Significantly, Uruguay had not argued at Rio that because of those elections no strong stand could be taken. Both Chile and Argentina used such an argument. For Uruguay, the stand on world democracy rises above party politics and is a national policy of unshakable firmness.

There is something about the Uruguayans. . . .

No one seems able to explain why these people are so different You feel their independence of thought, their eagerness to learn, their alertness, democracy, and progressiveness, the moment you enter the country. Not that those qualities are found exclusively here, but they seem more concentrated and more uniform than in most parts of Latin America.

World Situation

Dr. Guani was frankly preoccupied with national politics the day he received us—Turner Catledge of the new Chicago Sun, who had been at Rio, Herbert Clark of the New York Herald Tribune, and myself. We had come over together on the night boat from Buenos Aires. At the time Dr. Guani was being groomed as a Vice-Presidential candidate, but wasn't sure whether he would accept. Yet he could afford to take time off from international affairs, since Uruguay already had signed, sealed, and delivered most of its commitments to America.

The dispatch with which this small country moved during and after Rio—all within the framework of operative democracy—easily ranks as one of the most inspiring sights in a clouded world. Brazil moved with nearly equal speed, and in the same direction, but without benefit of the hard-won forms of government whereby a people is safeguarded against the potential conversion of a benevolent dictatorship into a tyranny.

It was on a Friday night, Jan. 23, that Dr. Guani stood up in a packed committee room of Itamarity Palace and announced he would recommend immediate severance of all relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan, even before Rio had taken final action on the recommendations to that effect.

President Baldomir in Montevideo acted as quickly as possible, so that by Sunday Japan had been notified, Germany and Italy followed in short order.

From that point forward Uruguay began issuing a thorough list of laws and regulations designed to cut off every possible foothold of the Axis in Uruguayan territory. Previously much had been done during two years of defensive action against the Nazis.

Pampero, the rabid Nazi newspaper still published in Buenos Aires across the Rio de la Plata, is permanently banned from circulation in Uruguay. Earlier it had been suspended, but not permanently.

All totalitarian propaganda is forbidden, in any form.

Radio Controlled

Radio Uruguay and Radio Artigas, patriotic-sounding but actually German, have been placed under rigid control.

Only the languages of America—Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French—are permitted on the air or in print.

Nonbelligerent rights have been extended to British ships, which may use Uruguayan ports as they do in peacetime. The same privilege is extended to any other Allied power by inference, but only the Netherlands is expected to be in a position to use it. Asked about what would happen if a Russian ship came along, Dr. Guani told us the case would be decided when it arose. Uruguay, again acting from moral conviction, is one of the few countries in the world that has not renewed diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, even after the Soviets became one of the Allies. But Dr. Guani gave every indication that Russian ships would be provided for if that could speed the Allied cause.

Economically, Uruguay has carried through. Interventors have been named by the Government in both of the large German-dominated banks. They are the Banco Alemano Transatlantico, and the Banco Françeso-Italiano para América del Sul.

A bank decree aimed primarily against Germans forbids leaving the country with more than 300 Uruguayan pesos, about $162.

The law relating to alien societies of a subversive nature has been amended to disband German, Italian, and Spanish organizations formerly placed under rigid restrictions.

Any foreign publication containing antidemocratic material is banned.

Any Uruguayan Governmental employee must be a true democrat in the broad sense of that word. Expressing totalitarian leanings is the road to a pink slip in the pay envelope. Uruguay does not knowingly expose its self-government to the inner assaults of saboteurs on the taxpayers' pay roll.

Additional precautions against sabotage have been taken.

The Army has been increased by 1,000, and the Navy by 196, pending passage by Congress of a bill authorizing a much larger rise. Before these changes, the Army mustered in the neighborhood of 7,000.

So the list goes, with many other special measures for national defense, including a seven-member Committee of Municipalities to recommend actions.

Respected Position

Within the American community of nations, none occupies a position more generally respected and admired than Uruguay. Costa Rica, another of the smaller nations, enjoys a similar reputation.

Strategically, Uruguay also is of superlative importance. The whole country is somewhat smaller than the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul on the North, and the Argentine Province of Buenos Aires on the south. Uruguay's compact, rolling territory commands the entire northern bank of the Rio de la Plata and its sea approaches opposite Argentina.

As one of the nations in the front rank of those defending America, Uruguay holds A-Plus-1 priority rating. Brazil is equally favored. Argentina, on the other hand, falls under the backhanded limits set by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in his assurance that American Nations which co-operate fully in hemisphere defense will be supplied from United States arsenals and warehouses as fast as materials are available.

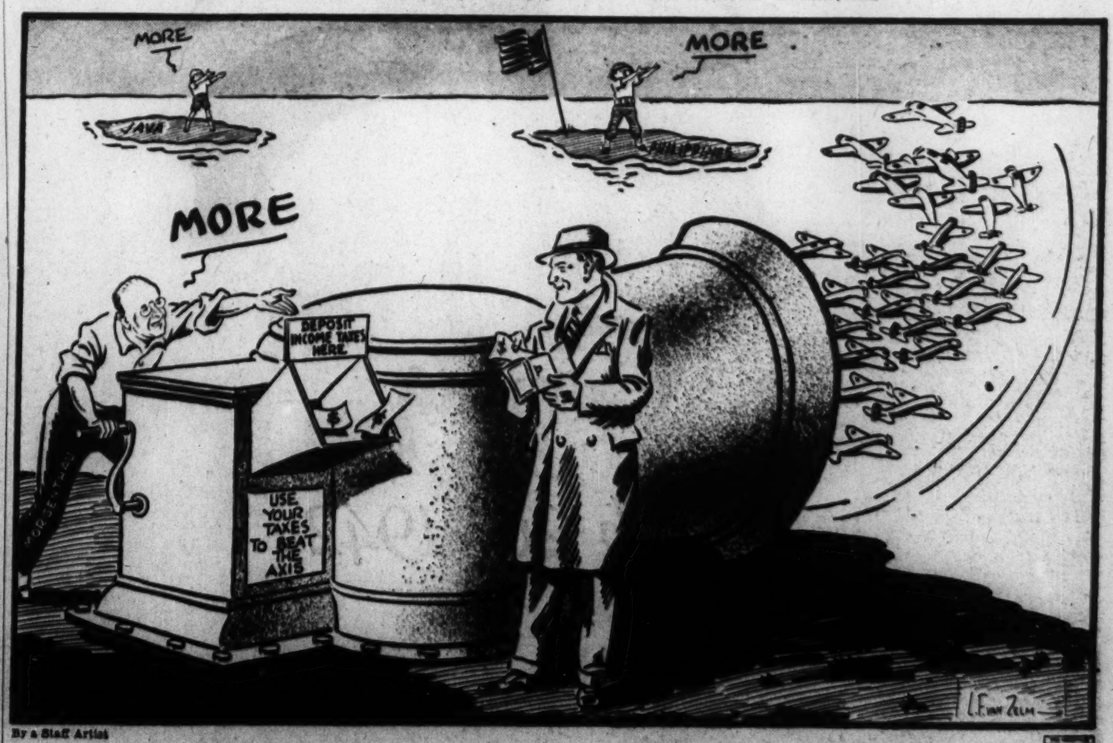
The strategic and diplomatic implications of this situation are tremendous. Should Argentina continue to hold aloof, or even drift farther toward a course in line with world plans of Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo, the possibilities of an explosion in this region of the Rio de la Plata are not to be ruled out.

At the very least, unless Argentine foreign policy veers into line with the interests of America and the wishes of the majority of Argentines, Uruguay and Brazil may be expected to gain rapidly in ratio to the Argentine both commercially and under arms. How the Argentine would react to such a development is one of the imponderables in an America facing stern testing times.

At Carrasco, an air base is being developed about 12 miles from Montevideo harbor.

The much-debated naval base evidently has not been decided definitely. Punta del Este with its sheltering island is still being explored, but would be a costly project. Meanwhile, air bases are moving more rapidly both for land and seaplanes.

As any Uruguayan base vitally affects Argentina's river outlet, Buenos Aires is keeping a suspicious eye cocked in this direction.



By a Staff Artist

'The Sooner the Quicker, The Better the More . . .'

No Purchases to Waste This Spring

It's Easier to Decide What to Buy
When You Know the Fashion Facts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Spring Fashion Section

Coming

March 26, 1942

Of course you're going to be conscientious about your Spring shopping. Wasteful purchases are as out of style as high-button shoes! But especially now women want to look as pretty and gay as possible. (Even in Britain where so many women are in uniform, they demand light-hearted prettiness for their leisure hours.)

The Monitor makes it easier for you to look the fashion field over by presenting a special Spring Fashion Section, packed with fresh fashion reports from New York, from California, and points midway. Read about Mexico's influence on the season's clothes—and about American clothes in Mexico. Read about the wardrobe needed for a southwest vacation. Read about accessories, children's clothes, men's wear.

Fashion photographs from all over, and an unusually large display of local fashion advertisements, make this a complete, compact, and useful aid for planning or finishing a smart spring wardrobe.

Cronin Prepares Team for Battle With Yankees Tomorrow—Cuccinello Is Ready

Dick Newsome Sets Pace For Red Sox Youngsters

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 9—Back at Payne Field after a two-day sojourn in the big city atmosphere of Miami, the New York of the South, Manager Joe Cronin today pushed his Red Sox through a routine workout in preparation for the beginning tomorrow of a two-game series with the world champion New York Yankees, and the first of 10 engagements scheduled here on the home grounds. The other half of the Yankee series will be played later in the month at St. Petersburg's Waterfront Park.

This is the first time in the memory of the most experienced observer that the two slugging American League rivals have met in the Grapefruit League. And you can be sure that the Red Sox would take great delight in humbling the champs, even though the games down here do not count in the pennant standing.

May Work Opener

Speaking of the pennant, the pitcher who figures to lead the Red Sox in the general direction of that rich reward in 1942 is Dick Newsome, the sandy-haired right-hander with the knuckleball and North Carolina drawl. With Lefty Grove gone, Newsome is the logical guess to open the season against Washington at Fenway Park April 14. There are other good men in this camp and Joe Cronin is noncommittal, but Dick's splendid record in '41 and his ceaseless hustle at Payne Field are a hint to the mound choice in the approaching opener.

The arrival of Newsome among the pitching elite of the American League in 1941 made one of the best stories of the year. Purchased on a conditional basis from San Diego, where he had won 23 games, Dick took his own sweet time getting ready for the big test. It was not until a day or two before the Red Sox broke camp and headed for Havana that he brought out his best pitch, dusted it off and fed it to the hitters. Prior to that time only a couple of critics were aware that the experienced rookie from the West Coast threw one of the best controlled knucklers in baseball.

Won 19 Games

But once Newsome got his arm in shape and began tossing those so-called butterflies, Joe Cronin realized that he had found a pitcher. And Tow Yawkey wrote out a check to complete the purchase—one of the wisest he has ever made since moving into Fenway Park. As the Sox pushed after the flying Yankees, Newsome was their ace with 19 victories. Twice he had beaten the Athletics through the summer, but they rose up on the final day of the season and ruined his quest for No. 20.

Seventeen of Newsome's efforts were complete last season. His 213⅔ innings of labor were easily high for the Boston staff. No other hurler in the circuit approached his seven straight wins over the troublesome White Sox. He took every club in the league at least once.

Needs Knuckler

Because of widespread experience—this is Newsome's 12th year in professional baseball—Cronin and Coach Frank Shellenback let the hurler supervise his own conditioning. Dick's record in these early exhibitions probably will not be impressive, because he takes a lot of time loosening up that valuable right arm. Not until the weather gets real hot will he try any knucklers. And not until he throws his "Sunday pitch" will the batters behave. Dick is not fast, and although he has a good curve, his control and knucker are his chief weapons when the hitters start marching up to the plate.

As Tom Daly said the other day, Newsome's value to the Red Sox is not alone weighed in victories. "He's a great fellow to have around the club because of his dry humor," said the third base coach. "Everybody likes him and is pulling for him to win. He's the ace on the club, yet does a lot of running and hustling in training, and therefore sets a good example for the younger players. They look at him and reason that if he does a lot of running and shagging, it must be good for them too."

And if Yank Terry, the latest San Diego graduate, can do as well in 1942 as Newsome did in his first season, it will be a good year for the Red Sox.

* * *

This will be a busy week for the Red Sox. After taking on the most powerful club in baseball tomorrow before the tourists and home folk, they move against the Cincinnati Reds here Wednesday, Washington on Friday, Cleveland at Clearwater on Saturday and the Reds at Tampa the following day.

* * *

Paul Campbell has learned to stay anchored at the plate while taking his swings. Formerly he tried to be on the way to first base at the moment of meeting the ball and therefore lost much power.

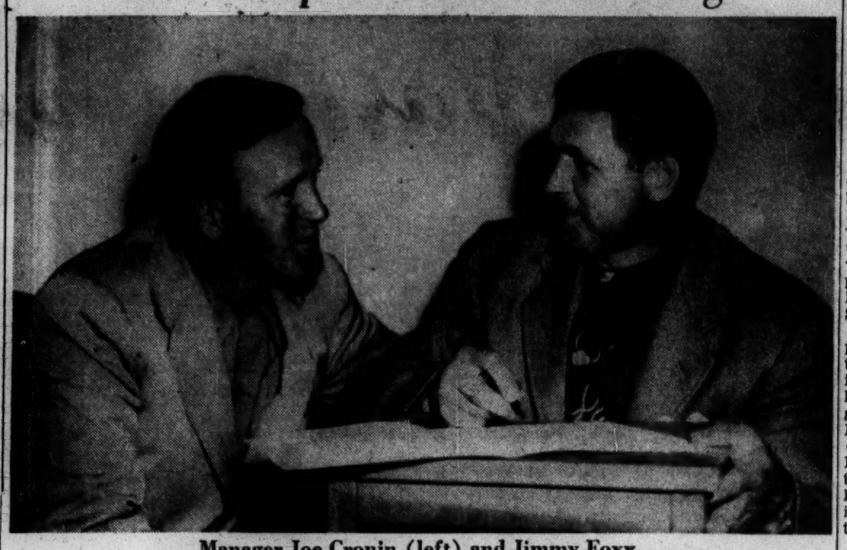
* * *

Eddie Pellagrini has acquired a new glove by way of Cronin, to Tabor, to Foxx. The one the rookie shortstop used the first couple of days in camp looked like a holdover from his Dorchester high days. The new one is a Keltner model.

* * *

It develops that Emerson Dickman, athough he expects to be called for active duty with the Navy on or shortly before April 1st, is still on the Red Sox roster, and will remain there as long as possible. He has come up with an improved curve this spring.

Can't Keep Him Out of Running



Manager Joe Cronin (left) and Jimmy Foxx

SARASOTA, Fla.—Although pre-season stories had Jimmy Foxx shunted out of the first-base picture of the Red Sox this season, he is shown above signing his 18th major-league contract and now is battling any and all prospects for a regular post. Jimmy has a faculty of driving in runs that holds off the rookie.

Birdie Is Good Only Half Time In Pro Circuit

MIAMI, Fla., March 9 (AP)—Shoot a birdie, and you still have only about a 50-50 chance of winning the hole if you're one of the top-notch professional golfers playing in the Miami Biltmore's International Four-Ball tournament.

Sixteen teams fired away for 36 holes in the first round yesterday and 134 birdies resulted.

Yet only 69 won holes, 56 were good for halves, and nine were wasted against eagles.

Of the 12 eagles 10 were good for victories, while two of them caused a standoff on the first hole played. Two other eagles knocked favored combinations out of the running.

Johnny Revolta slapped in a 40-foot putt on the 36th hole to oust Sam Snead and Ralph Guldahl, 1 up. He and his partner, Ky Laffoon, squared off in the second round today against the surprise duo of Ben Loving and Jack Grout. The youngsters scored in the first round, one up, over Lawson Little and Jimmy Demaret.

Jimmy Hines sank a 12-foot putt on the first extra hole for the eagle three that beat the perennial threats, Horton Smith and Paul Runyan, after he and Willie Goggin had staged an uphill battle.

The 1941 winners, Ben Hogan and Gene Sarazen, squeaked through to a one up win over Johnny Farrell and Henry Ransom, and moved into the round-of-eight against Herman Barron and Tony Penna, who surprised with a 3-and-2 triumph over Jimmy Thomson and Harry Cooper.

Byron Nelson and Henry Picard, the favorites, turned back Sammy Byrd and Chick Harbert, 3 and 1. Their opponents today were Chandler Harper and Herman Keiser, 5-and-4 victors over National Open Champion Craig Wood and Billy Burke.

Hines and Goggin moved along against Dutch Harrison and Denny Shute, who came from behind to nip Clayton Heafner and Lloyd Mangrum, 3 and 2.

Scores ran as low as the 64—seven under par—turned in for the first 18 by Nelson and Picard.

Old Rule May Take Title Away From Nittany Lion

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Some 10,000 spectators thought they saw Penn State win its first indoor IC4A track crown in Madison Square Garden Saturday night, but the triumph won't be official until the league's executive committee does a bit of investigation.

If the league solons are convinced that the Norwood Gordon who matriculated at Penn State in 1936 is the same Norwood Gordon who took second place in the 1,000-yard run and anchored the Nittany Lion two-mile relay team, they may declare another team the champion under an old, seldom used rule.

This league holds that an athlete must complete his IC4A competition within five years after his matriculation. If Mr. Gordon of 1936 is the same Mr. Gordon of 1942, he ran freshman and varsity races until 1938, then dropped out of school for two years.

He competed again last season as a junior and this year as a senior, his allotted four years, but stretched over six years.

Asa Bushnell, Secretary-Treasurer of the IC4A, said last night there was such a rule, "but I don't know what to say right now. I suppose the procedure will be for me to bring it to the attention of the executive committee for action."

* * *

As it was, the Penn triumph may be a going-away present for Coach Chick Werner, the old Illinois hurdler who has tutored the Nittany Lion runners for nine years. Werner has passed his physical exams for a commission in the Navy's physical development program.

* * *

Leslie MacMitchell, New York University senior who wanted to lower his own 4:12 mile mark, was jammed so tightly in the center of his two score rivals he couldn't have worked his way out with a crowbar. After the field spread out beyond the first curve he waltzed to the front but had plenty to do to beat Dartmouth's Donald L. Burnham in 4:13.7.

Richmond Morcom, the barefoot New Hampshire University bridegroom, duplicated the feat of Yale's Keith Brown in winning both the pole vault and the high jump. The trick hadn't been turned since 1935. Morcom, still wearing only one shoe, also placed second in the broad jump and the 14 points made him the highest scoring individual in IC4A track history, indoors or out.

* * *

Francis Leary's holding on the curve in the 1,000-yard run that caused his disqualification and cost Fordham the two points that might have retained the title, was a bit of self-defense maneuvering.

At least six of the runners slammed into the curve at the same time and others besides Leary needed support to keep their balance. But his red shirt attracted the official's attention.

* * *

A year ago when Fordham won its first crown, the Rams collected 25¼ points while Penn State was 11th with 8¼. This year the Lions hiked their aggregate 21 7-10 and Fordham had to be content with 20½.

Starting Field All but Set For A. L. Play-Offs

By the Associated Press

The starting field in the American Hockey League play-off series was all but determined last night when the Washington Lions defeated the Philadelphia Rockets, 7 to 1, and Buffalo spilled Providence, 8 to 4, to tighten the Lions' grasp on third place in the eastern sector.

Springfield is conceded the divisional championship and New Haven has the runner-up berth won, with the only scrap remaining being that between Washington and Providence for third and the last berth in the play-offs.

The three teams qualified from the western division are Cleveland, Indianapolis and Hershey.

Right now Cleveland, spanked by New Haven 7 to 4 Sunday, is out in front by a single point over Indianapolis, whose Caps collected two goals in the final 51 seconds of their meeting with Springfield to win, 3 to 2.

Hershey, idle Sunday, is only two full games behind the Barons, last year's play-off kings, although entrenched in third place.

Eastern Division

Clubs	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Springfield	29	18	5	63	192	149
New Haven	25	24	4	54	168	200
Washington	19	27	6	44	144	155
Providence	16	30	7	39	187	217
Philadelphia	10	38	4	24	141	232

Western Division

Cleveland	32	17	4	68	166	143
Indianapolis	30	15	7	67	184	136
Hershey	29	17	6	64	189	161
Buffalo	23	23	6	52	172	145
Pittsburgh	22	26	5	49	200	210

Middle Atlantic Crown Retained By Shaughnessy

STRATFORD, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., ran 100 straight birds in the all-bore event at the Remington Gun Club range here yesterday to bring his high over-all score of 287x300 and retain his Middle Atlantic skeet crown.

The young precisionist took the .410 class event Saturday with an 89 and tied for first in the .20 gauge at 98 before losing in the shoot-off to add to his errorless round of yesterday.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, 3d, of Chicago, won the women's title, while the men's team all-bore title went to the crack Nassau Skeet Club of Mineola, L. I., with a five-man score of 480.

Runners-up in the individual all-bore event, which attracted more than 100 shooters, were R. A. Fletcher of Westford, Mass., Rufe Watson of Laurel, Mich., W. W. Rapley of Washington, D. C., A. W. Warner of Fairfield, and Buzz Mitchell of Southport, all with 98's.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	28	16	2	58	171	140
Toronto	26	16	3	55	146	119
Boston	22	16	6	50	137	107
Chicago	22	20	3	47	139	135
Detroit	17	24	4	38	127	138
Montreal	16	26	3	35	122	163
Brooklyn	15	28	3	33	124	164

Bruins Want Victory Over Black Hawks

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow night's game with Chicago at the Garden may not be all-conclusive but it will go a long way towards determining whether Boston's weary Bruins or Chicago's surging Black Hawks will wind up the season in third place and so be awarded choice of location for the first game of their Stanley Cup play-off series.

The Hawks are now but three points behind the Bruins by virtue of their 6-1 victory over Americans yesterday and by winning here tomorrow could close that gap to one point and make the Bruins' hold on third place precarious to say the least. The Bruins failed to gain a point in two road games over the week end, losing to Montreal Canadiens 4-3 in overtime Saturday and to Detroit Red Wings 3-1 Sunday.

Three-Point Lead

Everywhere it is generally conceded that Toronto and Rangers will end up in the top two positions, Rangers sport a three-point lead over the Leafs now, but the Leafs have three games left to play to the Rangers' two. By winning both their remaining games against the Bruins Thursday and against Chicago Sunday, however, the Rangers could close the door in the face of the Leafs.

At the bottom of the league Brooklyn Americans just about counted themselves out of the final play-off position when they lost to Chicago 6-1 last night. Amerks have only two games left to play and to beat out Montreal Canadiens, who lead them by two points, the Amerks must win both of their games while Canadiens are getting only a tie out of their three remaining contests.

Not Much Hope

The play-offs do not seem to hold much hope for the Bruins this year and the chances are that the Stanley Cup will be resting elsewhere next April. Even with their full team the B's had their troubles with Paul Thompson's Hawks this season, who hold an edge of three wins to two over the Bruins in seven games this season. Two of the contests were tied. In goals the Hawks are ahead 20-17.

As dark as the Bruins picture is, though, it could brighten considerably with the return to action of Bill Cowley and Dit Clapper, Cowley is scheduled to return for the first play-off game, while Clapper is expected to be available if the Bruins survive more than one round.

Rise to Heights

The Bruins' chances in the play-offs seem to depend on whether they can rise to the heights they reached in defeating Toronto here last Tuesday. Hockey of that type can overcome almost any obstacle.

That victory over Toronto, incidentally, is their solitary win in their last seven games, or ever since the Krauts left. It has been a long time since the Bruins have been so victory-starved, and you have to go back to February of 1934 to find a parallel case. In that month and year the B's went eight games without winning, a string the present team hopes not to equal tomorrow night.

Conacher in Form

The Bruins are pleased with the return of Roy Conacher to his normal game. In the past four games the big left wing has scored five goals, two of them coming Saturday night against Canadiens. Conacher now has a total of 19 goals for the season and needs just one more to land in the select group who have scored 20 or more.

Following tomorrow's game the Bruins have three more engagements to fill. They go to New York to meet the Rangers Thursday night in a game in which the Blue Shirts will try to make the 100th straight contest in which they have not been shutout of the scoring. Saturday night the Bruins will be in Toronto, while one week from tomorrow they will be at home to Red Dutton's Amerks.

Outstanding events of the week-end saw Lynn Patrick of the Rangers notch his 30th goal of the season to become the first N. H. L. player to reach that figure since Charles Conacher did it in 1934-35 . . . Montreal and Detroit are the two hottest clubs in that circuit . . . Each has lost only one of its past eight games . . . Jim Henry's shut out of Toronto last night was the rookie's first of the season . . . Joe Krol of Brooklyn leaves tonight to start training in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Sport Shorts—

Yale's wrestling team piled up 46 points over the week end to capture the New England wrestling championships from Wesleyan, runner-ups with 31 points. . . . Harvard's swimmers defeated Columbia Saturday night in the Harvard Pool, 53-to-22. . . . Melrose High School won the New England Interscolastic hockey championship Saturday by defeating Mt. St. Charles High of Woonsocket, R. I., 1-to-0. . . . Harvard downed a fighting Yale basketball team at the Crimson Gymnasium Saturday night, 60-to-47. . . . The Crimson skaters didn't fare so well at New Haven as Yale scored its second-straight victory in a pentagonal League contest, 4-to-3. . . . The annual championships of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association will take place at Salle Santelli, New York City, on Friday and Saturday, March 20 and 21, with Harvard, M. I. T., and Yale representing New England.

Action Picks Up as Braves Fielders Arrive for Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 9—Additional life and color was injected into the local scene today with the appearance of the Braves infielders and outfielders. Since Wednesday the pitchers and catchers have been here, toughening themselves for the many hours of batting practice which will be given the hitters this week as Manager Casey Stengel rushes preparations for the first exhibition game, which the Braves are to play here against the Washington Senators on Saturday.

The one fielder who has been here since the start of practice in Tony Cuccinello, the veteran infielder who spent the latter part of the 1940 season with the Giants and the whole of the 1941 season as manager of Jersey City in the International League.

Had Hard Time

Cuccinello is delighted to be back with the Braves. He could have managed Jersey City again this season, but didn't want to because of the strain. He had a hard time of it in Jersey City, with several players he knew most intimately taking advantage of his inexperience.

At 172 pounds, the Cooch reported in excellent physical condition, better condition, according to Stengel, than when he was still regular second baseman for the Braves.

"I feel fine, as good as ever," says Tony, when asked how much he could play. "I'll be able to play regularly—if they want me to."

Reserve Player

They may not ask him to play regularly, surely will not at the start. The Braves got Cuccinello as a reserve fortification, something to fall back on if the youngsters bog down or if the Army takes them. Besides, he qualifies as a shrewd and timely hitter to be used in pinches, and has value as a coach.

The uncertainty of the Braves infield—only Eddie Miller (still unsigned) is sure of his shortstop job—makes Cuccinello's status doubtful, but as the fielders indulge in their first practice today, the Latin from Manhattan is not being regarded as either the No. 1 second or third baseman. He can play either position.

Nanny Fernandez, hard-hitting infielder from San Francisco, looms as the regular third-sacker, while the second base jobs seem to be a free-for-all among Sibby Sisti, Al Roberge, Johnny Dudra and Bill Heltzel.

The Southern Exposure

Jim Tobin is looking around for a new rubber, now that Bill Posedel has enlisted in the Navy. Tobin used to have Sailor Bill give him his rub-downs before games, more for good fortune . . . The pitchers stocked up on new gloves when a sporting goods salesman showed up a few days ago. The cost of all equipment has gone up . . . The Braves use their white uniforms in training, whereas most big league clubs use their gray uniforms, which do not soil so quickly . . . Fellows who know Bill Heltzel, who is up from Bridgeport, say he will field as well as anybody on the squad. He doesn't hit well, however, as a .199 average last year emphasizes.

National Parks Net Tourney Is Not to Be Held

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—The 1942 national public parks tennis tournament, scheduled for Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 17-23, has been cancelled by agreement of the Executive Committee of the U. S. Public Parks Association.

Morton Roan, Minneapolis, President of the association, said that Memphis would get first shot at the tournament when it is resumed after the war emergency.

Roan pointed out that the 1942 event would not be a representative tournament because many of the racqueteers are in the service, that many players drive to the tournament and would thus be handicapped, and that many clubs could not afford to send players to the tournament during the war.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	33	19	6	72	225	180
Johnstown	32	19	6	70	229	200
Boston	31	20	6	68	246	208
Washington	27	26	5	59	253	244
Baltimore	26	30	4	56	252	262
River Vale	18	35	4	40	180	243
Atlantic City	19	37	1	39	226	295

Board Walk Cup Standing

New York	16	8	4	36	124	86
Johnstown	15	10	2	32	109	98
Washington	14	12	2	30	129	111
Baltimore	13	15	2	28	127	130
Atlantic City	12	14	1	25	108	119
Boston	10	15	2	22	100	122
River Vale	10	16	1	21	92	123

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MENNEN

Sports Around the Hub

M. I. T. Court Tourney Wednesday

The M. I. T. annual basketball tournament, scheduled to get under way in Tufts gym on Wednesday night, lists 15 competing teams divided into two classes. Oddly enough the teams in Class B, including Braintree, Belmont, Chelmsford, Framingham, Franklin, Lexington, Newburyport, and Rockland, promise to offer to the fans keener competition than those making up Class. A.

Heading Class B's list are the Braintree champions who this year lost only two of their 13 contests. Both of these losses were to Rockland—one in an overtime game.

Franklin is being looked upon as a serious threat to the crown in that they are entering this contest without a blemish on their season's record. The Franklin five rolled up high scores over the majority of its opponents.

On the other hand Rockland plans to put in a strong bid for the title. Their record for the season shows only one defeat in 13 games. Weymouth tripped them 34-to-28 late in the season.

There are seven teams in Class A with Attleboro High School heading the list. The others are Brookline, Chelsea, Lynn Classical, New Bedford, Rindge Tech, and Taunton.

* * *

Lest some folks think New Hampshire University is economizing too sharply because of their Richard Morcom's competing in the IC4A in New York over the week end with only one shoe let it be stated that that is the way this sophomore prefers to do his performing. It may be a bit unorthodox but take a look at his record.

He broke the IC4A pole vault record; won the high jump; finished second in the broad jump; and compiled the highest individual point score in IC4A competition.

* * *

Another hockey crown went to Boston College's skaters over the week end. Already possessors of the New England Intercollegiate championship the Eagles skated to the National A. A. U. title at the Arena last night. It was the first time the B. C. six entered into this tournament. The title came the hard way with the Eagles fighting the St. Nicks, champions last year, all the way. The score was tied at 4-all when the two teams started the third period. With but six minutes of regular time left Nick Flynn broke the deadlock by shoving in a close-up shot. The game-clinching goal came with but 15 seconds to play.

* * *

Dartmouth has finished all of its league games in the Eastern Intercollegiate basketball loop and has assured itself of at least a tie for the championship, provided Princeton can win its remaining two games. If the Tigers drop one game the Indians will once again take a title which they have had a mortgage on for the past several years. While almost anything can happen in this League, Princeton should not have much trouble winning its remaining games. On Wednesday they tackle sixth-place Columbia on home grounds while on Saturday they move over to Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania five has been an "up and down" team all season and has provided some startling upsets. It would be a satisfactory windup for them to deprive Princeton of the chance of battling Dartmouth in the play-offs.

Pentagonal Hockey League
Final Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Dartmouth	6	0	0	16	44	27
Yale	5	3	0	10	30	24
Princeton	4	4	0	8	31	35
Harvard	3	5	0	6	29	32
Army	0	8	0	0	18	62

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Charlottesville, Va.—University of Maryland, an invited guest to Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing tourney, won championship by placing five men in finals although none won a title.

* * *

Chicago—Ohio State won Big Ten Indoor Track Meet in which Bob Ufer of Michigan set new American 440-yard record of 48.1 seconds. Conference faculty representatives approved 10-game football schedules providing two contests are with service elevens.

* * *

Ormond Beach, Fla. — Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., won South Atlantic women's golf tourney, defeating Jane Crum, 3 and 2.

* * *

East Lansing, Mich.—Notre Dame won mile relay at Central Collegiate Indoor Track Meet and beat Michigan State for team title by three points.

* * *

Fort Dix, N. J.—Helen Jacobs, five times national women's tennis singles champion, easily defeated Madge "Bunny" Vosters of Philadelphia, 6-0 and 6-1, in a singles match featuring the dedication of Fort Dix's $100,000 sports arena. An audience of 2,500 netted the Army Relief Fund $1,500 from admissions and program sales.

* * *

Hollywood—The Major I. All-Stars defeated the Pacific Coast League luminaries 3 to 2 in a benefit baseball game before 7,000 fans today. Taft Wright of the Chicago White Sox hit a two-run homer in the second inning. In the next frame Lou Novikoff batted in his Chicago Cub teammate, Lou Stringer.

* * *

New York—A quartet of half milers from Bishop Loughlin Memorial High School in New York, established a national indoor interscholastic two-mile relay record of 8:13.4 at the preliminaries of the I. C. 4A meet in Madison Square Garden.

* * *

Hartford, Conn. — Helen Currie of Hartford bowled a five-game 674 in the annual Yankee Girls' duckpin tournament that ended at the Morgan Alleys here to top a field of 67, take the first prize of $50 and better her own previous record by 24 pins. Lil Sullivan took second prize money of $25 with a 657, while the third prize $18 went to Naomi Zimmerman of Baltimore with a 637.

Other winners: Fourth, Ethel Brewer of Baltimore, 629, $12; fifth, Audrey Mullaney of Baltimore, 622, $8; sixth, Lorraine Gulli of Washington, 621, $6.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Sunday

National League

Chicago 6, Brooklyn 1.
Detroit 3, Boston 1.
New York 2, Toronto 0.

American League

Indianapolis 2, Springfield 2.
Buffalo 8, Providence 4.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 1.
New Haven 7, Cleveland 4.

American Association

Kansas City 6, Tulsa 2.
Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 1.
Omaha 3, St. Louis 3 (overtime tie).

Eastern Amateur League

Baltimore 4, Washington 1.
New York 3, Johnstown 3 (overtime tie).
Boston 8, Jersey Skeeters 1.

Saturday

National League

Montreal 4, Boston 3 (overtime).
Toronto 4, New York 2.

American League

Springfield 8, New Haven 2.
Hershey 5, Providence 3.
Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Indianapolis 5 (overtime tie).

American Association

St. Paul 6, Minneapolis 0.
Omaha 2, St. Louis 0.
Fort Worth 5, Dallas 3.
Kansas City 4, Tulsa 1.

Eastern Amateur League

Atlantic City 7, Baltimore 3.
Jersey Skeeters 3, Johnstown 1.
New York 4, Boston 2 (overtime).

Buying sweat shirts for all his ball players is no small item of expense for Connie Mack. Two to a man at $7.50 amounts to $225.

Restaurants

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Leading Articles in the Mar. 14 Issue

VASSAL (?) JAPAN'S GOVERNMENT IN MANILA
By James G. Wingo
Portrait of Jorge B. Vargas, who was chosen to head the Japanese-supervised administration in Manila, and an appraisal of his cabinet.

WE FARMERS AREN'T FOOLING
By Homer Croy
America's food supply is hitting a new high and the boom is indicated by the estimate that farm incomes for 1942 will be about two billion dollars above the previous year.

BEAUTY BY WREN THAT BRAVED THE BLITZ
By Melita Spraggs
How much of England's beautiful architecture has withstood war bombings? A Londoner tells how the famous Wren churches with their lovely towers have come through.

MEXICO'S BACKSTOP FOR THE PANAMA CANAL
By Elizabeth Fagg
Mexico has recognized the defense importance to the Allies of the Tehuantepec Railway which, by a 24-hour transfer from coast to coast, cuts off 1300 miles of travel by sea.

LAND OF ALVIN YORK
By Lenice Ingram Bacon
A Tennessean visits the home town of Sergeant York and finds the world war hero a "big man" in every sense of the word.

BRITAIN'S WOMEN IN BATTLE DRESS
By Barbara Ellis Browne
Color pictures of British women in the uniforms of the various services which are playing an important part in Britain's war work.

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A Rescue and a Picnic

A Houseboat Summer Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Two

Suddenly they all stopped dead in their tracks.

They had heard a cow lowing. The sound was faint and sad, a little like a far-off foghorn. It drifted through the dark woods, as though it had not come from any one direction but from them all at once, as though the forest had sighed. While they listened, the sound came again, as immaterial as before.

"That's her, all right," said Mr. Putnam grimly. "Now, where is she?"

Bill had been covering first one ear and then another to find out which way he could hear better.

"She's down that way," he said. "Somewhere between here and the end of the point."

"More likely to be up on the ridge. I lost a heifer on a slide there once," said Mr. Putnam. "Can't figure there's any trouble she could get into down that way."

Sandy was thinking, visualizing the country—Sandy's Meadow which Mr. Putnam called the old rye field, the owl woods, the beech grove, the place where the balsam grew, the south slash, the slope where they found the Indian pipe growing, the—

"Mr. Putnam! the bog!"

"Bog?" repeated the farmer, "bog? I know there's a little soft land off by the south slash, but nothing that would bog down a cow."

"It looks pretty deep. There's a stream there which doesn't go anywhere," said Bill. "Maybe an old ditch, I don't know. The mosquitoes are always bad."

On to the Bog

A fainter low seemed to call for help to come before too late.

"All right, you kids lead if you know so much about it," Mr. Putnam growled.

Jim and Sandy conferred for a moment in whispers, making sure that they agreed on how to get to the bog from where they stood. All those hours of exploring were not for nothing now. They carried a map of the point in their heads, marked by their small adventures. Now their map had a use. Saturday was in trouble and they knew how to get to her—or thought they did.

And they did. Although the woods and the night and the occasional lowing of the cow still conspired together to confuse the searchers, until once they lost their way, and once Mr. Putnam almost insisted on going back, although they were bewildered and uncertain, the lantern light at last shone on black earth and bright green scum, and the rolling eyes of Saturday, stuck fast in the bog and sinking inch by inch.

She bellowed again a last time as they came up and then stood watching them patiently. Only her head and part of her shoulders were pale against the black water. The mosquitoes were thick about her pretty eyes and Sandy with a little cry of pity broke off a branch and began to brush them from her.

Uncle Jim and Bill went back to guide Ed Green and the Hodges boys who were hunting for Saturday, too, and there was a good deal of calling back and forth and signaling with lights before everyone found the bog.

While they were gone, Mr. Putnam had cut down a young pine tree and got it under Saturday's belly so that she had a little support. It was quite a job getting one rope round her but the other around her horns was easy. The Hodges boys on one side played their end of the rope over a strong branch and Uncle Jim and Mr. Putnam held the other end slung over a branch on their side.

A Long Pull

Ed Green had the rope round her horns and Bill was ordered to hoist her tail when the signal was given. Sandy stopped flicking flies and held two flashlights with steady hands while the lantern hung from a broken-off twig like a nail.

"One, two, three, go! Altogether there. Heave into it, boys! Slack her up there, slack her up! Ed, keep her head over! Haul to the left, Bill! She's coming! Steady, steady there. Ease off, boys! Hold it! Oh!" Then a groan.

One end of the rope had slipped. Saturday was thrown sideways. But her feet had been pulled free of the mud. They were now in water and she was struggling.

"Let her up this side! Ed, you and Bill pull, pull I say! Pull! Pull!"

Bill and Ed Green had their heels braced and were pulling for all they were worth while the others helped on the belly line.

Suddenly Saturday scrambled up the bank to safety and stood, her muddy flanks heaving, her head drooping down, while the men examined her.

"She'll be all right. Had a cow mired down for nearly two days once and she pulled through."

"Better run some wire round here, Lem. We've had so much rain this spring it's hard to find bottom."

"You kids can lead her. 'Twas you found her."

That was Mr. Putnam's way of thanking them.

Fourth of July

Fourth of July began just as it should have, with an eagle circling over the Ark against the morning sky showing the pure white of his head and tail against the bright blue.

Sandy, out on the stern deck to hang up dish towels noticed him first and called the others.

"An eagle! An eagle!" she cried. "And on Fourth of July too."

"They're not uncommon here," said Uncle Jim. "Still on Fourth of July I think he rates one verse of The Star-Spangled Banner."

They all sang it with vim, while the great bird circled above them in a leisurely way and then drifted eastward to see if he could find a hawk or even a seagull fishing anywhere, for he preferred to have some one else do the actual diving for him, and was quite willing to eat the catch without having to work for it.

Sitting on the deck of the Ark the children's toes by stretching could just touch the water which was a very pleasant way to sit while they lighted their firecrackers and tossed them into the pond. It took skill to hold them long enough so that they would explode in the air and not reach the water before they had gone off.

The last torn scarlet paper settled slowly down into the water. The Ark's straight sides were frothed with scarlet, untidy but pretty.

"They'll sink," said Sandy. "Smell the powder in the air. It's a queer smell but rather nice."

A big fish swam close to the surface, nosed one of the bright morsels of paper and then subsided into the depths again. In the shadow of the banks a slight movement of the water showed where the ribbon of young alewives was being disturbed by some bigger fish.

The alewives were wonderful. They swam round and round the shores of the pond, like a gray stream two or three feet wide and perhaps half a mile long made up of finger-length little fish all swimming in the same direction side by side, head to tail, at one speed, curving in where the shore curved in and out where the shore curved out, never halting unless attacked and then knotting their line in a sudden panic only to flow on again the moment the disturbance was over.

Bill and Sandy sometimes waded out when the alewives were passing. If they stood very still the little fish would swim all about them just touching them as they went by.

Sandy never could stand it very long. Soon she would begin to giggle and skip.

"Ouch, they're biting me," she would insist, wading for shore.

"Silly!" Bill would snort in disgust. "They aren't biting me!"

Today had dawned fair and beautiful, very bright and gay, with a few puffed-up white clouds appearing low over the pines. Aunt Em eyed them.

"It almost always rains on Fourth of July," she said, "so let's plan on an early picnic, and why don't we go over to the West Neck pastures for blueberries afterwards? It's been a warm June, and the first ones ought to be ripe. We can get enough for muffins anyway."

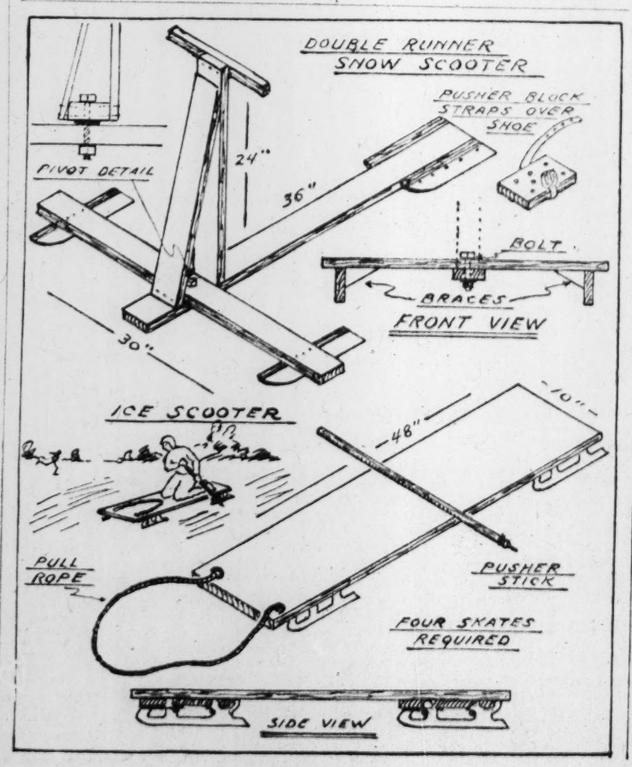
(To be concluded next Monday)

The Story Starts Here

Bill and Sandy were spending the summer with Aunt Em and Uncle Jim on a houseboat in Deep Cove, Damariscotta, Maine. The children were very fond of the cows, Nettie, the leader, with her bell; Saturday, Julie and Whiteface. They belonged to the Putnams, who lived at the farm. One evening, Saturday did not come home with the other cows, and Bill and Sandy went with Uncle Jim and Mr. Putnam to search the woods and mountain for her.

A Drawing by Marguerite Davis

Sandy broke off a branch and began to brush her shoulder



Scooters for Snow and Ice

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—2

By Ray J. Marran

Illustrated by the Author

The scooters we shall build today can be used for fast rides over snow-packed sidewalks or on the ice covering a small lake or pond.

The sled-scooter is propelled with the foot, exactly in the same way as a wheel scooter.

Four runners are required for the snow-scooter. Cut the runners from scrap lumber with a hand saw. Nail two of the runners to the end of a 40 inch, 2 by 4, board, which is used for the center-board, or the board on which the rider stands. Nail the remaining two runners to opposite ends of a 30-inch, 1 by 3, board, which is used for the front cross-bar. The cross-bar is held to the center-board with a 4-inch machine bolt, washers and nut, so that the cross-bar will be on a pivot and so that it can be turned when guiding the scooter.

Nail two upright steering boards over the center of the cross-bar, then nail a handle-bar to the top of the steering uprights. Look at the sketch to see the details of constructing the steering assembly.

The runners should be shod with strips of sheet metal or strips of heavy tin. Brace the front runners with small triangular blocks as shown in the front view sketch.

When pushing a scooter of this type over a snow packed sidewalk, the rider's foot will slip, unless it is provided with a pusher block. Make a pusher block by driving a number of nails in a small wood block. This block is then attached to the shoe with a book strap.

If you have two pairs of old ice skates, you can easily make the novel ice-scooter shown in the illustration. Then you can enjoy a thrilling ride over the ice of a lake or pond, by propelling the scooter as if it were a canoe. Instead of using paddles, the rider uses a broomstick pusher, in which a sharp spike has been inserted to grip the ice.

Use a 1 by 10 inch board about 48 inches long for the body. Then cut four hard wood blocks in the shape of a shoe sole and heel. Nail these blocks to the underside of the top board. The skates are clamped or screwed to the blocks as if they were being attached to a shoe sole.

Kneel on the top board and propel the scooter by pushing it with the spiked broomstick. Guide the scooter to the right by pushing on the right hand side, and to the left by pushing on the left hand side. The fun of a ride over an ice covered lake is worth the trouble of making a scooter of this type.

If you attach a pull rope to the top board, a playmate on skates can pull one or two riders over the ice as if the scooter were a wagon.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for another toy you can make yourself.)

The Tree That Did Not Match

By Margaret Gibbs

Nine baby beech trees stood in a row beside the path leading from the garden gate to the front door of the Great House. Opposite them stood nine more baby beech trees, for the Master of the House had said, "We'll have an Avenue."

The trees came in a cart, each with its roots carefully done up in sacking, and the Gardener planted them one by one. And there they stood.

"Goodmorning," said the tree at the top of the right hand row (who was called Twiggy), to the tree opposite. "Isn't it nice here! And isn't it splendid, being an Avenue!"

"It's fine," agreed the other little tree, whose name was Slender, and he leaned forward and called down the line of trees, "Goodmorning, Avenue!"

"Goodmorning!" answered all the other trees in a rustling chorus.

Suddenly the tree called Twiggy exclaimed, "Oh! Look at that tree. He doesn't match!"

"Where? Which one?" asked Slender.

"There. Half way down the line on your side," answered Twiggy. "Just look—his leaves aren't green, they're a sort of reddish-brown color."

Slender peered down the line at the strange little tree.

"So they are," he said slowly. "Here—Tree—Tree in the middle of my row—what's your name, please?"

"Russet," answered the little tree shyly.

"Well then, Russet, why are your leaves the wrong color?" demanded Slender.

"They're not!" answered Russet indignantly. "They're meant to be like that."

A Row of Green

"But they don't match," put in Twiggy. "They don't match the rest of us a bit. Can't you see? They ought to be green."

Russet looked down at himself gravely.

"They feel all right," he said. "They feel quite all right to me."

"But they ought to be green," insisted Slender. "Ours are green. All trees have green leaves. Don't they?" he added appealing to the other trees.

The trees in the Avenue rustled together. "Yes! Yes! Trees are always green," they murmured.

"Except in the autumn," ventured one tree. "Then, I believe—"

"But it's not autumn now!" cried Twiggy. "It's spring."

"Are you sure?" asked Russet.

"Of course I'm sure," answered Twiggy. "If it were autumn we should all be turning brownish like you. Anyhow, here comes a rook. We'll ask him, to make certain. Mr. Rook! Mr. Rook! Please can you tell us—is it spring or autumn?"

The rook sailed slowly down and perched upon the garden wall.

"What is that you say?" he cawed sternly.

"I—I only asked if it was spring or autumn," whispered Twiggy.

"O my wings and beak!" cawed the rook. "Don't you know that? Of course it's spring. Can't you hear it? Can't you feel it? Can't you smell it?" And he flew off cawing, "Autumn indeed! O my wings, beak and tail feathers—what ignorance!"

"What did I tell you," said Twiggy. "It is spring, so we ought all to be green."

But Russet would not be persuaded.

"I don't care," he repeated. "Green may be right for you others, but it's not the right color for me. I—I know it isn't."

"Oh, very well," said Slender, "but you're spoiling the Avenue."

Russet said nothing, but he felt rather sad and worried as he stood there, looking so different from the others.

Presently the Master of the House came out with the Gardener to look at the Avenue.

"Hullo!" he exclaimed, stopping in front of Russet. "This tree doesn't match!"

The Gardener Agrees

"I'm afraid not," agreed the Gardener. "It must have been sent by mistake."

"Well, take it up at once," said the Master, "and send for another. It spoils the Avenue completely."

"There you are!" exclaimed Twiggy, when they had gone. "I told you so!"

But Russet lifted his head bravely.

"I—I think everyone should be their own color," he said, "even if they don't match."

Next day the Gardener came to dig him up. He was just about to begin when the Master came by again.

"Ah!" said he, "you're taking up the tree that doesn't match. Take care of it, mind, for though it won't do in the Avenue, it's a very fine little tree. Plant it in the middle of the lawn—it will look splendid there."

The trees could hardly believe it as they saw Russet carefully dug up and re-planted in the middle of the front lawn, which was quite a show place.

"But I don't understand!" cried Twiggy. "I thought he was all wrong."

"Caw!" said a voice above them, and the rook sailed down to the garden wall once more. "What's all this fuss about?" he demanded.

"It's Russet," cried Slender. "They said he was the wrong color, and yet they've planted him again right in the middle of the lawn where everyone can see him."

"O my wings and beak!" cawed the rook, "you are the silliest little trees that ever I knew! Russet doesn't match the Avenue, but there's nothing wrong with him. Nothing at all. He isn't meant to be green. He's perfectly right to be that color. Indeed he is quite a show tree. He's a Copper Beech!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Here are the answers to the Farm Puzzle, published on the page For Children last Monday:

1. Barn. 2. Pig. 3. Shed. 4. Hen. 5. Stable. 6. Lamb.

And these are the answers to the Puzzling Questions:

1. When he's afloat.
2. A coat of paint.
3. A lighthouse.
4. Lark.
5. When it's adrift.
6. Because corn has ears.
7. A yard measure.
8. Because it has a brush.
9. When he's aloft.
10. The Scilly Isles.

Difficult Choice

I'd like to be a sailor
Or the pilot of a plane,
I'd like to be the President,
I'd like to drive a train.

I'd like to go exploring
Or be keeper of a Zoo;
There are so many things
I like,
I don't know which to do!

ROSE FYLEMAN

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	271,980
1942 volume to date	23,393,586
1941 volume to date	24,166,635

Some Stocks Show Modest Gains Today

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Stocks achieved a somewhat spotty recovery today under specialized demand.

Plus signs sprouted in several departments after an irregular opening, and near the final hour aircrafts, motors, and several industrial specialties showed gains ranging from fractions to around a point. Steels, oils and rails lacked animation. Transfers were around the smallest for the last week or so at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares.

The market's stability in the face of the still unchecked sweep of Japanese conquest in the Southwest Pacific was pleasing to speculative contingents. The good performance, however, prompted only a small amount of selective bidding. On the other hand, predicted selling to raise money for taxes was not much of a factor.

Stocks favored at intervals included Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Boeing, Douglas, Sears Roebuck, Glenn Martin, Johns-Manville, du Pont, American Telephone, and Santa Fe.

Higher in a narrow curb were Brewster Aero and Sherwin Williams. American Cyanamid and Humble Oil fell back.

Rail Bonds Higher

Railroad bonds moved steadily higher in today's market, helping to maintain stability in other sections, although changes were generally small.

Going into the final hour several low-priced carriers were up fractions to nearly a point with some turning over in excess of $150,000, par value. A feature of trading was the exchange of a block of $100,000 of Chicago & Alton 3s at 18 followed by several other sizable orders which pushed the price to around 18¼, up around ⅜ of a point at a new high for recent years. Several substantial transactions also occurred in Rock Island refunding 3s at above 14.

Commanding support most of the time were, among others, Bush Terminal 5s, Laclede Gas 5s, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Missouri Pacific 5s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s, Union Pacific 3½s, and Otis Steel 4½s.

Moving narrowly either way were Southern Pacific 4½s, Western Union 5s, Alleghany modified 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Goodrich 4¼s, and Lehigh Valley 4s.

U. S. Governments moved slightly higher on both the stock exchange and over the counter, with longer term non-taxable issues in best demand.

Gains of better than 2 points in Dominican second 5s stood out in an otherwise quiet foreign department. Small losses were posted by some South Pacific loans, including Australia 4½s.

Increase in Initial Canadian Wheat Payment Proposed

OTTAWA, Ont., March 9 (CP)—An initial payment of $1 a bushel for wheat instead of the 90 cents, basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William, suggested in a bill introduced in the House of Commons by Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon, will be sought by representatives of 185,000 petition-signing prairie farmers now in Ottawa.

J. H. Wesson, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool president and chief spokesman for 400 farm delegates which presented the petition to the Federal Government last month, said the farmers would contend 90 cents a bushel was not sufficient.

"We will continue to urge that the initial payment in the crop year 1942-43 be $1 a bushel, and further payments to bring up the wheat price to a 'parity' level be made during the crop year," Mr. Wesson said.

Mr. Wesson said the farmers would be content to have the "parity price" established by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An outline of agricultural policies was given in the House of Commons today by Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner and Mr. Mackinnon.

Canadian Loan Seen Over $1,000,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont., March 9 (CP)—National headquarters for the just-ended Second Victory Loan campaign today began tabulating late orders with strong indications the final total, to be announced later this week, will be more than $1,000,000,000.

Incomplete returns late last night set cash subscriptions at about $834,000,000, and there were conversions of maturing issues of $151,963,000 — a total of nearly $986,000,000.

Up to Saturday the number of subscribers to the loan was 1,197,305.

25,000 Welders Seen Available

CLEVELAND—There are 25,000 welding operators immediately available for the war effort, declared J. F. Lincoln, President of the Lincoln Electric Company, world's largest manufacturer of arc welding equipment, returning here from a tour of shipyards, tank factories and other war plants throughout the country. The figure of 8,500 welding operators reported available in a recent study by E. W. P. Smith, Lincoln Consulting Engineer, was said, by Mr. Lincoln, to be ultra-conservative.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	40	Abbott (1.60a)	3	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Mr 7
48¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	1	48	48	48	Mr 6
7½	6½	Adams Ex (.60g)	18	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
11¾	10⅞	Addressog (1⅛e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
38¼	32½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	32½	32⅛	32¼	— ½
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	1	2	2	2	Mr 7
		Alleghany Corp	20				
5⅞	4	Alleg pf xw	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Mr 7
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	Mr 6
22¾	20½	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
5¼	4¼	Allen Indust (1)	3	4½	4¼	4½	Mr 4
149	126½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	5	127¼	125½	125½	—1½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Mr 6
14¼	13⅛	Allied Mills 1⅛g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Mr 7
6⅛	5⅛	Allied Strs (.15e)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	
81	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73	73	73	Mr 7
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	8	26	25¾	26	+ ⅝
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Mr 5
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mr 6
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	Mr 6
56	47½	Amerada Pet (2)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¾
23⅝	20¼	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	3	20½	20¼	20½	Mr 7
48¼	36¼	Am Airlines 1½g	3	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5¼	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33	29	Am Brake 2.20g	9	29¾	29¾	29¾	Mr 6
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	Mr 7
65¼	58½	Am Can (4)	8	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	— ¼
166	161½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164	164	164	Mr 4
33	29¾	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	71½	71⅛	71¼	Mr 6
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1½e)	3	18	18	18	
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	110	110	110	Mr 2
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71⅛	70¾	70¾	Mr 7
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9¾	8	Am Comm Al	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1⅝e)	7	20½	19⅛	19½	Mr 6
7⅜	5⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mr 4
6	5	Am Europ (.40g)	12	5	5	5	Mr 6
⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	7	19¾	19	15¾	—1¼
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	24	23¾	23¾	+ ½
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mr 7
32	27	Am-Haw SS ¾e	2	27½	27	27½	Mr 7
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	+ ½
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	7	37¼	37	37¼	
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Mr 6
26¼	25	Am Ice pf	6	25⅛	25	25	Mr 6
4	3½	Am Internat'l	6	3½	3½	3½	
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.40a)	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
10¾	8¾	Am Locomotive	6	8½	8⅜	8⅛	— ¼
89½	85	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	86⅞	86	86	Mr 7
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Mr 7
5¼	4⅜	Am M &Metal	5	5⅛	5	5	Mr 7
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	6	20⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
⅛	⅜	Am Power & Lt	10	⅛	⅜	⅛	Mr 7
26¼	19⅞	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	*3	19¼	19	19	— ¼
22	16½	APL $5 pf $1.56k	*1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
4⅞	4¼	Am Rad & S .15e	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	2	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	
5½	4⅞	Am Saf R (.5g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Mr 4
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Mr 7
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	
34¼	32¼	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	32	32	32	— ½
207⅜	187⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	4	191½	193⅜	193⅜	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	Mr 4
21¼	16⅞	Am Sugar (2e)	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Mr 7
97⅛	88	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅜
21⅞	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18⅜	18¾	18¾	Mr 7
134¾	120⅛	Am Tel & Tel(9)	30	123	122	122½	+1⅛
49¾	43	Am Tob (1e)	2	43¼	43	43	
50¾	44	Am Tob B (1e)	8	44½	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅝
143⅝	135	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136	136	136	Mr 7
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Mr 6
27	23	Am Viscose(½e)	13	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
116½	111½	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	111½	111½	111½	Mr 6
3¼	2½	Am Water Wks	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	65	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	69	69	69	Feb24
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
76⅜	70½	Am Wool pf 12g	3	70½	70½	70½	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅞	Am Zinc L & S	5	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
50	44½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	44½	44½	44½	Mr 7
26	24	Anaconda (½e)	*21	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
17	13	Anchor H (.90g)	1	13	13	13	
10	8¾	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	Mr 2
1⅝	1⅛	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Mr 7
35	33	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	33	33	33	Mr 7
111½	109⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Mr 5
4⅛	3¼	Armour Ill	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	
67½	61¼	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	2	65¼	65	65¼	+ ¼
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	1	23½	23½	23½	
7¼	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Mr 7
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6¾	5	Assd Dry Goods	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
77½	69½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	69½	69¾	69½	Mr 7
83	73	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	70	70	70	Mr 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
388	271½	Atch T&SF (1e)	73	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅜
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	6	69¾	69½	69½	— ¼
26	20½	All Coast L (1g)	4	24⅜	24	24	
34	22	All G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mr 3
45½	36⅛	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	36	36	36	— ½
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
109¾	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Mr 2
7	5½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
50¾	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	49	49	49	— ⅛
70	59¾	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	Feb27
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8½	8½	8½	Mr 7
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mr 6
4⅜	3¼	Aviat Corp (.15g)	22	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
14⅜	12¼	Bald Loco ct	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
4¼	2¼	Balt & Ohio	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅞	Barber Asphalt	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅞	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
161⅜	147⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	4	151½	151⅜	151½	+ ⅜
19½	17⅝	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Mr 6
24⅛	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
104¼	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb16
100¾	81	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	82½	82½	82½	Mr 5
73⅜	63¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Mr 5
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	8	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ¼
14	11¾	Benef Ind (.40e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
52	48	Benf Ind pf (2½)k	1	50⅝	50¼	50¼	Mr 2
24¼	20⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
66¾	61½	Beth Steel (1½e)	7	60	58⅞	60	+ ¾
121	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116	116	116	
22½	19¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
19¾	17¼	Black & D (1.60)	1	17⅞	17¼	17¼	Mr 6
7⅞	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Mr 6
21⅜	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	15	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Mr 6
17¾	15	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	Mr 5
20⅜	19⅛	Borden Co (.30e)	23	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
23½	19¾	Borg-Warn (2g)	20	21½	21¾	22	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mr 7
30⅝	26	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	26	26	Feb20
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
9¾	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	6	17½	17¼	17½	
29¼	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Mr 4
43	31¼	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	31	31	31	— ¼
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Mr 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mr 3
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	6	9⅛	8¾	8¾	Mr 6
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	Mr 5
14	11½	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Mr 6
8⅞	7⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Budd Mfg	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
26	24⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	Mr 6
19¼	17⅛	Burling M (1.40)	2	17⅝	17¾	17¾	Mr 6
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	Mr 3
7¼	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3½	2⅜	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Mr 7
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	Mr 6
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	14	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
50⅞	50⅜	Calif P pt (2½)	1	50⅜	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1¼	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	¾	¾	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mr 7
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	*1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	11½	11½	11½	Mr 6
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
37½	33¼	Cannon-Mills (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Mr 6
2¼	1¾	Capital Adm A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mr 6
27¾	14⅞	Carpenter S 2½g	1	25	25	25	— ¼
3	2½	Carriers&G .05g	26	2⅝	2½	2½	Mr 6
66	61¾	Case (J I) (7g)	4	(3	61⅜	61⅜	Mr 6
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	34½	34	34½	+ ¾
21½	18	Celanese (½e)	5	19¼	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
8¼	7	Celotex (1)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
23⅜	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	18½	18½	18½	Mr 6
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	3	2½	2½	2½	Mr 7
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	6	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
3¼	2½	Century Rib M	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Mr 6
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	29	28⅝	28½	— ½
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	
19	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Mr 3
17	16	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Mr 5
7½	6	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	
16¾	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	23	31⅜	31	31	— ¼
98	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Mr 6
4	3⅜	Ches Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mr 7
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Mr 6
		Chi & E Ill A	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Mr 7
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	5	11¾	11	11	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Mr 6
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
39¾	36¼	Chi P ▵ cv pf (3)	2	36½	36¼	36¼	Mr 6
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Mr 5
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Mr 4
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mr 5
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	8	½	½	½	Mr 7
9⅛	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9	9	9	Mr 6
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
528⅜	437⅜	Chrysler Cp (1e)	30	517⅜	501½	515⅜	+ ⅞
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	
2⅝	2⅜	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
34½	31	Clark Equip (¾e	1	33	32½	33	Feb28
29	25	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25	25	25	Mr 6
44	34½	Climax M (1.20a)	5	35	34¾	34	+ ⅜
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	32½	32½	32½	Mr 7
79½	58	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	59	58½	58½	
63½	55½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	4	59	58½	58¾	+ ¼
13⅝	12	Colgate-P (1½a)	1	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
105½	102½	Colg-P pf (4¼)	4	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	6	12	12	12	Mr 6
18⅛	15¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
13⅜	9⅞	Colum Br A .30e	4	10	10	10	
13½	10	Colum Br B .30e	2	10	10	10	
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	36	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
54	40	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	41	41	41	
6½	5⅛	Columb Pict	6	5¾	5½	5½	Mr 5
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	25	25	25	Mr 6
72	60	Colum Carb (1e)	7	62¼	60	60	Mr 6
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	*9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
100	94	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Mr 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	*6	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅝
103½	102	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mr 7
9¾	8⅛	Comi Solv (.55g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	33	¼	¼	¼	
44½	30	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
23¾	19¾	Com Edis (1.80)	31	19¾	19¾	19⅜	
3⅜	2½	Conde Nast .40e	6	2½	2½	2½	Mr 3
16½	14⅜	Congoleum (1a)	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Mr 7
21⅜	16½	Cons Aire (4g)	13	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ¼
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	Mr 6
7⅞	6	Cons Cop (3⅛g)	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
14	12	Cons Ed (1.60)	33	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
94	82¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+1¼
⅞	⅞	Cons Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9	7½	Cons Film pf(1g)	3	8½	8½	8½	Mr 6
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	4	2	2	2	Mr 4
6¼	5⅛	Consol Oil (⅛)	35	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Mr 5
55⅜	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	7	43¾	43¾	43¾	Mr 6
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	Mr 4
94½	91	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb28
13½	12	Container (¼e)	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
3¼	2⅝	Cont Baking	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Mr 6
$111⅝	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111½	111⅜	111½	Dec29
103½	94½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	93¾	93	93	—1½
27¾	23¼	Cont Can (½e)	11	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
8¼	7⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	Mr 7
42	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	35⅝	35½	35½	+ ¼
3¾	3⅜	Cont Motors .10e	15	3⅝	3½	3½	
24	19¾	Cont Oil Del ¼e	25	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
19⅝	18	Cont Stl (¼e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Mr 4
12½	10¼	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
51½	49	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	Mr 5
55¾	50	Corn Prods (3)	9	50	49⅛	49¼	— ⅜
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	3	3	3	
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Mr 7
14	12¾	Crane Co (1g)	5	13	13	13	+ ¼
14⅜	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
7	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Mr 6
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

National Bank Deposits At Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Deposits of national banks in the United States and possessions on Dec. 31, 1941, totaled $39,555,000,000, higher than on any previous call date, according to a report by the Controller of the Currency on the call covering 5,123 active banks. These were $1,016,000,000 higher than on the previous call date, Sept. 24, last, and $3,702,000,000 more than the aggregate held in December, 1940.

Loans held by the banks on Dec. 31 increased $282,000,000 in the last quarter of 1941 and were $1,724,000,000 more than those held at the end of December, 1940. Total loans and discounts aggregated $11,752,000,000.

Assets at Peak

Total assets of the banks also set a new record of $43,538,000,000, and were $1,017,000,000 above the assets reported on Sept. 24, 1941, and $3,804,000,000 larger than those on Dec. 31, 1940.

The banks' deposits at the recent call consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations of $20,481,000,000 and $7,965,000,000, respectively; United States Government deposits of $1,128,000,000, deposits of States and political subdivisions of $2,591,000,000; postal savings deposits of $15,000,000; certified and cashiers' checks, cash, letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding of $585,000,000, and deposits of banks of $6,790,000,000, the last including deposits of $336,000,000 or banks in foreign countries.

Savings included with time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations amounted to $7,212,000,000 and represented 16,637,491 accounts.

Investments by the banks in United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, aggregating $12,073,000,000, were $275,000,000 more than last September and $2,320,000,000 more than the amount held a year before. The direct and indirect obligations held on Dec. 31 last were $9,787,000,000 and $2,286,000,000, respectively.

Other bonds, stocks and securities held totaling $3,814,000,000, including obligations of States and political subdivisions, were $2,025,000,000, showing decreases of $64,000,000 and $101,000,000, in the three- and 12-month periods, respectively.

Decrease in Cash

Cash balances of $787,000,000 with other banks, together with cash items of $6,816,000,000 in process of collection and reserves of $7,399,000,000 with Federal Reserve Banks, totaled $15,002,000,000, showing a decrease of $140,000,000 since September and $118,000,000 since December, 1940.

The unimpaired capital stock of the banks was $1,516,000,000, including $169,000,000 of preferred stock. Surplus of $1,389,000,000, undivided profits of $499,000,000 and reserve accounts of $245,000,000, a total of $2,133,000,000, increased $20,000,000 since September and $124,000,000 since the end of 1940.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on Dec. 31, 1941, was 29.71, in comparison with 29.76 on Sept. 24, 1941, and 27.97 on Dec. 31, 1940.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.85	2.07
Amerex Holding	12.125	13.625
Assoc Investment Shares	2.42	2.58
Axe Houghton Fund	5.53	10.57
Bacon Fund	10.46	11.47
Broad Street Investing	17.17	18.56
Bullock Fund	10.46	11.47
Century Shares Trust	17.79	19.30
Chemical Fund	21.29	23.25
Colonial Investment	1.62	...
Commercial Credit Co	1700.00	1888.00
Commodity Corp	10.07	11.51
Consolidated Investment Trust	1.62	1.80
Diversified Shares	8.89	9.85
Dividend Shares	15.38	16.28
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.79	21.46
Fundamental Investors	8.88	9.49
Equitable Invest Corp	20.48	22.02
Equity Corp 13 pf	19.75	16.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.76	13.78
Fund Investors Inc	12.50	14.86
General Capital	21.60	24.73
General Investors Trust	3.76	4.01
Incorporated Investors Trust	12.36	13.16
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.62	.69
Investment Trust of Boston	1.01	1.12
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 29.69	S-1	20.13
B-2 25.12	S-2	19.70
B-3 16.10	S-3	7.84
B-4 7.98	S-4	2.86
K-1 13.33	K-2	12.81
Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	68.30	68.30
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	27.50	27.50
Maryland Fund	2.95	3.60
Mass Invest Tr	14.73	15.84
Mass Inv2d Fd	6.90	7.42
Mutual Invest	7.27	7.99
Nation Wide Voting	6.87	.99
New England Fund	9.53	10.28
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.375	14.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.28	.33
Putnam Fund	10.50	11.46
Quarterly Income Shares	4.10	4.95
Railway & Light Sec	5.625	7.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	58.50	...
Repub Invest Fund	2.54	2.85
Scudder Stev & Clark	71.37	72.81
Spencer Trask Fund	10.58	11.22
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	53.375	56.50
Tobacco Am Inv "B"	.26	...
Trusteed-Industry Shrs	.60	.67
Wellington Fund	12.19	13.42
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	1.95	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	2.28	...
Diversified Trust	2.65	...
Dividend Tr D	4.20	4.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.60	3.05
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.23	4.05
Nation Wide Sec	2.55	...
North Am Bldg Tr Ctfs	37.00	...
North Am Shrs 1955	1.56	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.84	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.81	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.46	...
Super of Am Tr AA	1.67	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.875	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.08	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	30	43
First Boston Corp	9.50	11.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Sao Paulo Bond Payment

NEW YORK—J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation as special agent has notified holders of State of Sao Paulo (United States of Brazil) 7 per cent secured sinking fund bonds external water works loan that it had received funds to pay after March 6, 1942, 14.35 per cent service amount of the coupons due 1939, appertaining to these bonds. Payment amounts to $8.6225 for each coupon and $2.51125 for each $17.50 on.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2½s 45	105.25	105.25	105.25
6 2s 51-49	100.28	100.28	100.28
1 2½s 53-49	106.10	106.10	106.10
3 2½s 54-52	103.17	103.17	103.17
6 2½s 60-55	109.21	109.14	109.21
6 2¾s 65-60	109.21	109.18	109.21

New York City Bonds

20 3s 80	101⅞	101½	101⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85½	85½	85½
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71	71	71
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	67	67	67
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Am Int 5½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106	106	106
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
20 Am T&T 3s 56	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
10 Am WW&E 6s 75	98½	98	98
1 Arm Del 4s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Arm Del 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
21 AT&SF 4s 95	107⅜	107½	107⅜
1 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
7 Atl C Cha 4½s 44	104	103¾	104
8 AC Line 1st 4s 52	82	81½	82
10 AC Line cfi 4s 52	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
11 AC Line 4½s 64	65	64⅞	64⅞
7 AC Line 5s 45	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
5 B&O 1st smtg 48 st	64¾	64¼	64⅜
59 B&O 5s st A	37¾	37½	37⅜
1 B&O 5s st C	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛
4 B&O 2000 st D	37½	37¼	37¼
15 B&O 5s st F	37½	37½	37½
66 B&O cv 6s st	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛
36 B&O 4s 48	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
41 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53¼	53⅛	53¼
4 BO SW 5s st	46¼	46	46
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	55	55	55
1 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	96	96	96
2 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104	104	104
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103½	103½	103½
1 Beth Stl 2½s 60	101	101	101
1 Boss&Me 5s 55	90	90	90
5 Boston&Me 4½s 70	42	41⅜	41⅞
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	82¾	82¾	82¾
11 Buf Gen El 3½s 81	99⅞	99	99⅞
19 Buf R&P 57 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3 Bush Term 5s 55	61	61	60¼
8 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	79	78	79
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Can Nat Rv 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
24 Can Pac 3s254	66	33⅜	48¾
25 Can Pac 4½s 60	82	82⅜	82⅜
25 Can Pac 4s perp	64	63	64
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101⅜	101½	101⅜
7 Celanese 3s 55	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
2 Celeotex 4½s 47 ww	93½	93½	93½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16⅜	16¼	16¼
3 Cen of Ga 1st 5s 45	16	15¾	15¾
14 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68	68	68
37 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅛	55⅜	55⅞
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Cen Pac NJ 5s 37	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	158¾	158¾	158¾
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	85	85	85
2 ChampionPAC 4¾s 50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
178 ChiAlton 3s 49	18¼	17⅞	18¼
1 CB&Q 4½s 77 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 CB&Q 3¼s Ill 49	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1 CB&Q 4s Ill inc 97	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 ChiGW Ill 4½s 2038	44¼	44¼	44¼
5 Chi I & L 6s 65	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	8	8	8
176 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13¾	13¾	13¾
82 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2 CM&SP 4½s 89F	50	50	50
23 CM&SP 4½s 89C	49¼	49	49¼
13 CM&SP 4½s 89	49¼	48¾	49
1 Chi&NW 4½s 36	39¼	39¼	39¼
3 Chi&NW 5½s 2037	21¼	21	21⅛
25 Chi & NY 4¼s 87	33	32½	33
30 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
30 Chi&NW ex 4½s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Chi&NW 4s 87	32½	32⅛	32½
75 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15	14¾	15
5 CRI & P 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
72 CRI & P 4s 88	26	25½	25½
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	24¼	24½	23⅝
29 CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	22¼	22	22¼
252 CRI & P ctf 4s 34	14	13¾	14
18 Cin & W Ind 4½s 62	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 Cin & W Ind 4s 53	96½	96½	96½
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
26 CCC&StL 4½s 93	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 CCC&StL 4s 93 StL	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3½ 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Clev Un Term 4s 73	70¼	70¼	70¼
32 Col&So 4½s 80	22¼	21¾	22
21 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
14 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94	93¾	93¾
28 Columbia Gs 3s 1961	93	92¾	93¼
3 ComSo Oh El 3¼s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
109 ComMack Rie 6s ww	25	25	25
1 Comwlth Ed 1st 3½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3¼s 56	104	104	104
1 Con Edis cv 3s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Con Rys 4s 54	31½	31	31½
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	31	31	31
2 Con Rys 4s 56	31	31	31
2 Consol Coal 5s 60	85¼	85¼	85¼
11 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106½	106⅜	106½
6 Crucible St 3¼s 55	92¾	98⅛	98¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rct	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 Cuba RR 4s 52 Rct	28¼	28	28¼
1020 Curtis Pub 6s 55	101½	101½	101½
10 Del&Hud 4s 43	98¾	98	98¼
56 D&RG 4s 36	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 D&RG 5½s 55	17	16¾	16¾
2 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	11½	11½	11½
53 D&RG Wes 5s 78	15	15	15¼
4 Del Ed 3½s 65	110¾	110	110⅞
8 Del Ed 3s 70	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25	25	25
28 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109	109	109
1 El Paso&SW 5s 65	65¼	65¼	65¼
10 Erie 4½s 53	105	105	105
8 Erie 4½s 2015	76½	75⅝	76½
8 Erie 4s 95	89⅞	89¼	89⅝
2 Erie RR Ohio 3½s 71	97	97	97
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Firestone P&R 3s 61	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	87	87	87
6 Francis Sug 6s 56	78¾	78¼	78¼
12 Gen El Sub 5½s 49	97¾	97	97
37 Goodrich 4¼s 56	95⅞	95½	95½
10 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 ZI	86	86	86
3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107	107	107
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98	97¾	98
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	97¾	98
2 G Bay & W Cos B	8	8	8
2 Gulf M & O 4s 75	72½	72½	72½
17 Gulf M&O 5s inc 2015	58	57⅝	58
3 Houston Oil Tex 4¼s 74	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Houston Coal 5½s 62 A	38½	38½	38½
11 Hud&M 1st 5s 57	44¼	44¼	44¼
49 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¼	11¾	11¾
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Ill Cent 4s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Ill Cent 4s 53	44¾	44¼	44¼
1 Ill Cent 4s 55	44¾	44¼	44¼
5 Ill Cent 4s 66	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 Ill Cen Gen 3½s 51	54	54	54
26 ICnCSLANO 4s 63 A	48¾	47¾	48¼
1 ICnCSLANO 4½s 63	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Inland Stl 3½s 61	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14½	14½	14½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 5s B	14¾	14¾	14¾
7 Int Ad Nor 5s 56 C	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 Int Hdrd El cv 6s 44	25½	25	25
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	47	46¾	47
19 Int T&T 5s 55	49	48¾	49
1 JamesFaCle 4s 50	51	51	51
2 JonesLaughSt 3¼s 61	94½	94½	94½
131 KCFtSc&Mem 4s 36	49	47¾	49
27 KCSouth 4s 50 cl	48½	48	48
1 KCSouth 5s 50	73½	73½	73½
1 KCTerm 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
11 Lac Gas 6s 42A	93	89	93
16 Lac Gas 5½s 53	75½	75¼	75½
Lac Gas 5½s 60D	75	75	75
25 Las Gas 5s 42	98	97½	98
2 Lac Gas 5s 39	99	99	99
2 LEAWest 3s 47	96	96	96
2 Leigh Val 5s 2003 st	39¾	39¾	39¾
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¾	35¾	35¾
28 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32½	32	32½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	32½	32½	32½
4 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57	57	57
1 Lilly McN & L 4s 55	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82½	82½	82½
1 L&N 3s 80 St L	80	80	80
1 Mac Tru 4½s 60	52¼	52¼	52¼
13 Manati Sug 4s 57	49	49	49
15 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Minn Gen 4½s 79	63½	63½	63½
2 Minn Gen 5s 78 G	67½	67½	67½
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
19 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35½	35¼	35½
2 M-K-T 4½s 5s 67	14	14	14
5 M-K-T 4½s 78	30¾	30¾	30⅝
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39¼	38⅝	39
23 M-K-Tex 4s ctf B	29¼	29	29⅛
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¾	1½	1¾
12 Mo Pac 5s 65A	30	29¾	30¼
12 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ctf	30	30	30
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30½	29¾	30¾
9 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ctf	30	29⅞	30
21 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30⅜	30¼	30¼
26 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30⅛	30¼	30⅛
45 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30⅜	30	30⅜
8 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
6 Mont Pow 3½s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
22 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38⅞	38	38⅞
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43¼	43	43
15 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	41¾	42
1 NatiCash&Ch 4s78	67	67	67
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 N Eng Rfg 4s 45	65¾	65¼	65⅝
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
8 N Ori Term 4s 53	75¼	75	75¼
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	45¾	45¾	45¾
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56¼	56¼	56⅛
47 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51¼	50¾	51¼
19 NYC cn 4s 98	54¾	54¼	54¾
1 NYC 4s 46	97	97	97
48 NYC cv 3½s 52	58¾	58¾	58¾
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	76½	76½	76½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	59½	59	59
1 NYChi & St L 6s 50	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80½	80¼	80¼
26 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67	66¾	67
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	78¼	78¼	78¼
132 NYNH&H 4½s 40	40¼	39½	40
17 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	54	53½	54
113 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¾	37	37¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	33½	33½	33½
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	33¾	33	33¾
11 NYNH&H 4s 56	33¼	33	33¼
11 NYNH&H 3½s 47	30½	30¼	30½
19 NYNH&H 3½s 54	30¾	30½	30¾
6 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	30½	30½	30½
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Niag Falls P 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Niagara Sh cv 3½s 50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅝	67	67⅞
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55¾	55¾	55¾
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56⅛	55¾	56⅛
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	51¾	51
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	75	74⅞	75
1 Nor Sta P 3½s 64	110	110	110
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7¼	7¼	7¼
14 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	102½	102½	102½
7 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	112	112	112
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	103¼	105	105
105 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	94¼	90⅝	94¼
1 Pad&Ill 4½s 55	105	105	105
13 Para Rwy 3s 55 ct	39	38½	38⅜
1 Para Pict 4s 56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Parmelee T 6s 44	47½	47	47
3 Pen Co 4s 63	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 Pen Pict 3½s 69	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90½	90¼	90¼
15 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99¾	99½	99¾
4 Pen RR 4½s 84E	99½	98⅞	98⅞
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93	93	93
3 Pen RR 3½s 52	85¼	85¼	85¼
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	72¼	71⅞	72¼
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63	63	63
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
9 Phila Co 4½s 61	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Ph Rd C&I cv 6s 49	7	7	7
2 Phillips Pet 1½s 51	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 PCC&StL 5s 70A	108	108	108
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58 A	61¼	61¼	61¼
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	81⅜	82
1 Potomac E P 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	93	93	93
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
52 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102	102
99 Repub Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
11 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	47	47	47
5 RioGrW cli 4s 49	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
71 St Lsl SF 5s50B	16½	16½	16½
16 StLSF 5s B 50ct	16	15⅞	16
298 St LSF 4½s 78	16⅜	15½	16⅜
58 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
97 StLSF 4s 50 A	15⅝	14½	15⅝
11 StLSW 5s 50A ct	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
3 St LSW 5s 32	46	46	46
6 StLSW rfg 5s 90	26	25⅝	26
1 StLSW 2nd 4s 89	67	67	67
4 StP&KC Sh Ln 4½s 41	10¼	10⅛	10¼
1 StP&Sau 5s 41	100¼	100¼	100¼
52 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
16 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
1 Sea AL 4s 50 st	15	14⅝	15
1 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	15	15	15
3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7	7	7
15 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
20 Sea-AllFla 6s 33 A ct	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
4 Shell Un 2¼s 61	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅜	96¼	96¼
6 Socony-Vac 3s 64	104¾	104¾	104¾
24 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¼	52⅞	53¼
28 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅞	52¼	52⅝
50 Sou Pac 4½s 60	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛
29 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68¼	68¼	68¼
12 So Pac cli 4s 49	60¼	60¼	60¼
30 So Pac 3¾s 46	85⅛	94½	85
34 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	83	83	83
12 South Ry 6½s 56	90½	90½	90½
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	85¾	85¼	85¾
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	86	86	86
60 South Ry gen 4s 56	65½	65	65½
4 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104	104	104
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Superior Oil 3½s 56	101½	101½	101½
2 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Swift & Co 2¾s 51	102¾	101⅞	101⅞
1 Swift & Cn 2¾s 61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
23 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¼	104¾
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Tex & N Ori 5s 43	101	101	101
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	67	67	67
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67¼	67	67¼
40 Third Ave al 5s 60	17⅜	16⅞	17
6 Third Ave 4s 60	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 TStL&W 4½s 50	84½	84	84
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Un Pac 3½s 70	97¼	97¼	97½
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	95	95	95
1 U S Steel 1.75s 48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 U S Steel 1.80s 46	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 U S Steel 2.20s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 U S Steel 2.25s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
69 Util Pw&L 4s 44	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	42	42	42
1 Wabash 5s 80 asd	26½	26½	26½
1 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	99¾	99¾	99¾
14 Warner Bros 6s 43	96½	96¼	96½
West Shore 4s 2361	47	47	47
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	31	30¾	31
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	30¾	30½	30¾
1 Western Un 5s 51	84¾	84¼	84¼
6 Western Un 5s 60	83	82¾	82¾
2 Western Un 4½s 50	82¾	82¾

Income of Nation in 1941 Up 22 P. C. to New Record Peak

WPB Bureau Of Industry Reorganized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced reorganization of its Bureau of Industry Operations and establishment of 24 industry branches.

Chiefs of each branch have been charged with responsibility for effecting "maximum use of existing industrial capacity for production of war material and products for essential civilian use."

Each chief will serve as "the official point of contact between WPB and all committees or committees" of the industry assigned him, the announcement said.

Reed Heads Bureau

The bureau is headed by Philip D. Reed. Named to assist him were ranking executives of nationally known business and industrial establishments.

The Deputy Bureau Chief is Amory Houghton, board chairman of the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y. Assistant bureau chiefs are John R. Kimberly, manufacturing director of the Kimberly Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis.; and Joseph R. Taylor, purchasing agent for Socony Vacuum Oil Company, New York.

Special assistants are W. B. Murphy, assistant to the president of the Campbell Soup Company, Camden, N. J.; Nathaniel G. Symonds, vice-president of Westinghouse Electric Company, and Ben Alexander, President of the Masonite Corporation, Chicago.

Marshall J. Dodge, of the firm of J. W. Davis and Company, is Mr. Reed's executive assistant.

The industry branches established with the chiefs in charge were:

Automotive—Ernest Kanzler, President of Universal Credit Company, Detroit; Rubber and Rubber Products—Arthur Newhall Executive Vice-President of Talon, Inc., Meadville, Pa.; textiles, clothing and leather goods—D. R. Guthrie, Director of Allied Stores Corporation, New York City; food supply—D. C. Townson, President of Curtiss Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Consumers durable goods—Louis C. Upton, President of the Nineteen Hundred Corporation, Binghamton, N. Y.; Pulp and paper—David Wixon, board chairman of the Wixon Lumber Company, Cohoes; printing and publishing—George Dimock, executive secretary of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, New York City; service and distribution, office and service machinery—Nathaniel G. Bicknell, professor of industrial management at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Greenleaf Chosen

Special industrial machinery—Lewis S. Greenleaf, Jr., industrial sales manager of Babcock-Manning Corporation, Troy, N. Y.; construction machinery—Andrew Stevenson, formerly security analyst with the Securities and Exchange Commission; air conditioning and commercial refrigeration—J. M. Fernald, general manager of the Baker Ice Machine Company, Omaha, Neb.; transportation—Andrew Stevenson; communications—Leighton Peebles, former supervising utilities analyst of the Securities and Exchange Commission; mining and metallurgical equipment—Walter G. Tegen, Vice-President of Pontiac Motors Division of General Motors Corporation.

General industrial equipment, Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., solicitor of Commodity Exchange, Inc., New York City; Petroleum supplies—William M. Bristol, Jr., Vice-President of Bristol-Myers Company, specialist in industrial relations and personnel; T. M. Rosenfeld, President of Los Angeles Paper Box Company, Los Angeles, Calif., safety and technical equipment; W. T. Rosenfeld, plumbing and heating—W. T. Rosenfeld, President of A. P. Smith Manufacturing Corporation, New York City; lumber and lumber products—John Haynes, former senior security analyst with the Securities and Exchange Commission; Rubber and rubber products—John Haynes, consultant; Containers—Douglas Kirk, assistant to the vice-president of purchases of the Owens Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio; furniture and bedding—M. Bert Brown, president of the Brown Chair Company, Gardner, Mass.; Furniture—Eugene Haggert of Hoover Furniture Company, Grand Rapids Michigan; beverages and tobacco—A. B. Snyder, former president of the Remington Arms Company, New York City.

New A.M.A. Manager

© Harris & Ewing

George Romney

Appointed General Manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, succeeding Pyke Johnson, who has resigned to become President of the Automotive Safety Foundation. Mr. Romney has been Detroit manager of the association for several years and recently became Managing Director of the Automotive Council for War Production.

Soft Coal Shortage Seen as Consumers Fail to Buy Ahead

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—A possible shortage of bituminous coal, which might necessitate federal allocation of available supplies, was foreseen today by the Office of Solid Fuels Co-ordination.

Howard Gray, acting director of Solid Fuels Co-ordination, advised Secretary Harold Ickes, the co-ordinator, that consumers generally had failed to store coal to protect themselves against possible shortages, despite repeated appeals from Washington.

"In the face of a substantial reduction in the number of days' supply of bituminous coal held in consumers' stockpiles as of February 1," Mr. Gray said, "the obviously complacent attitude of consumers and dealers toward storing reserve fuel is making it more likely that an emergency may occur which would necessitate the allocation of coal by the United States Government to protect war industries' fuel supply."

His report showed that soft coal held in consumers' bins and yards as of February 1 represented an average of 34 days supply, compared with an average of 40 days on January 1, and 43 days on last December 1.

Mr. Gray said the coal stockpiles of all classes of consumers held an estimated 58,015,000 tons on February 1, a decrease of 4,722,000 tons under the 62,737,000 tons in storage January 1. Not only did stockpiles shrink in January, but the consumption rate increased an estimated 9.6 per cent.

Shortage of Materials Declared Gravest Problem Facing Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shortage of materials is the gravest problem facing American business, according to a poll of top-ranking leaders of business by Fortunes Magazine.

"Outranking the second cause of business concern by about two-to-one, shortage of materials is obviously the worst problem management faces now and for the most self-evident reasons," the magazine declared. "Of the manufacturers, 48.8 per cent mention it; of the mercantile executives, 47.2 per cent."

Other business problems were listed by management leaders in the following order of importance: Government red tape, interference, etc.; shortage of necessary personnel; plant conversion or readaptation, finance, reduced need for product or services, labor problems other than shortages, taxes, research and post-war readjustments, inflation, transportation, rising costs versus stabilized prices and import and export stoppages.

A "healthy percentage" of executives, Fortune said, declared that there was no "main" problem for business save "to bend all of its efforts to winning the war."

Pledge All to Win War, Witherow Asks

DETROIT (AP) — William P. Witherow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, pledged that American industry would meet the challenge laid down by Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, in his recent warning that "We have 10 months in which to win or lose the war."

In a message to all members of the NAM, Mr. Witherow urged them not to await "another Pearl Harbor before hard-headed realism causes us to see that this is the supreme test of the nation—a test no American ever expected to face."

"Personally," he said, "I think we might just as well give our all in energy, plant production and taxes as to lose all eventually. I'd rather be without plant, private enterprise or wealth than to take my orders from Tokyo."

Average Earnings of G. E. Workers Highest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY—The average annual earnings per employee in the General Electric Company in 1941 were the highest in the history of the company, amounting to $2,346, compared with $2,011 in 1940, President Charles E. Wilson announced.

The average number employed by General Electric during 1941 was 109,689, compared with 76,314 during 1940. Total earnings of employees amounted to $257,364,000, compared with $153,497,000 a year earlier, an increase of 68 per cent. There were 122,840 employees on the company pay roll on Dec. 31, 1941.

Ryan Quits as Head Mid Continent Airlines

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Thomas Fortune Ryan, III, resigned from presidency of the Mid Continent Airlines, Inc., in order to enter military service.

Mr. Ryan, who is 38, married and father of three children, did not indicate the nature of the service he would enter.

At a special meeting the board of directors elected J. W. Miller, vice-president and general manager, president of the company and designated John S. Wynne, the company's general counsel, to be chairman of the board.

Mr. Ryan, whose home is in San Francisco; J. A. Zock, New York, and Theodore S. Ryan, New York, were elected board members.

Mr. Ryan acquired a controlling interest in the Hanford line in 1938 and changed the name to Mid Continent two years later.

Cargo Ships Reach Sweden

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The Swedish-American news exchange said today that its Stockholm office had reported the safe arrival at Gothenburg of two Swedish motorships, the Glimmaren and Tunaholm, from Buenos Aires. The Glimmaren carried a cargo of linseed and vegetable oil and the Tunaholm carried cotton, cocoa beans and linseed.

U. S. Income $94½ Billion; Sets New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the year 1941 national income increased to $94,500,000,000, a new high record, according to a report by the Commerce Department.

This total income was 22 per cent above 1940 and 13 per cent more than the former peak of 1929. Although paced by the rearmament drive, continues the report, all industries shared in the upswing which resulted in the new high total, and the production of most types of civilian goods was at record levels.

Industry Active

The largest increase ever made in a 12-month period was the result of an unbroken spurt in industrial activity throughout the year. The national income rose from an annual rate of $86,000,000,000 in January to about $104,000,000,000 in December.

On the basis of constant prices, real income in 1941 exceeded the 1940 volume by 15 per cent and the 1929 figure by more than 30 per cent.

The importance of armament production was emphasized in the department's report. The percentage of the national income represented by war expenditures increased from 3.2 per cent in 1940 to 12.5 per cent in 1941 and by the end of 1941 it was estimated that this percentage had risen to about 20 per cent.

Since the heart of the defense and the war effort is the production of goods it is not surprising that much of the sharper increases were in the commodity-producing industries, agriculture, mining, manufactures and contract construction, says the report. Income produced in this group of industries advanced nearly 40 per cent, with the greatest increase, 48 per cent, in contract construction, and the smallest 25 per cent; in mining.

Some Moderate Gains

Much more moderate, says the department, about 15 per cent, were the additions to income produced in the distributive industries, transportation power and gas, and trade. An increase of similar size in the government component reflects the rapid expansions of the armed forces, as well as the executive branch of the Federal Government.

Wages and salaries paid amounted to $61,200,000,000, about 25 per cent greater than the $49,000,000,000 in 1940. The increase reflects the effects of fuller employment, longer hours of work, and higher wage rates.

Supplements to wages and salaries underwent a slight decline due to a 23 per cent decrease in work-relief wages. Net income of incorporated business, on the other hand, based on the limited data now available, increased by as much as 31 per cent, from $5,500,000,000 to $7,200,000,00, even after the payment of a substantially augmented tax bill.

Federal Official Cites Importance Of Advertising

NEW YORK (AP)—The importance of advertising in the war effort was cited by John H. Sorrells, assistant director of the Office of Censorship, in a letter to the Association of National Advertisers.

"We believe that the story of the American war effort is one which should be told properly by every media at hand," he said. "American industry will benefit by anything which will help accelerate the tempo of our war accomplishment. Advertising, properly conceived, can help speed the industrial effort as it has in the past been a tremendous factor in promoting the American system of mass production."

Declaring that "it is not the desire of the Office of Censorship to diminish the effectiveness of advertising," Mr. Sorrells said:

"The advertiser must realize, of course, that he shares equal responsibility with the editor and the publisher for suppressing information that the enemy could use to inflict damage on our forces, or sabotage our industrial war effort.

"Manufacturers of material and equipment used by our military forces should guard against specific disclosures of plant locations, either in copy or illustrations. They should not reveal specific details concerning the nature or the type of material or equipment they are producing. They should not reveal production progress in specific figures. They should not reveal their stocks and surpluses of raw materials. They should not describe new designs, or new processes, or even new experiments with new designs and processes."

Mr. Sorrells wrote in reply to questions submitted by the association.

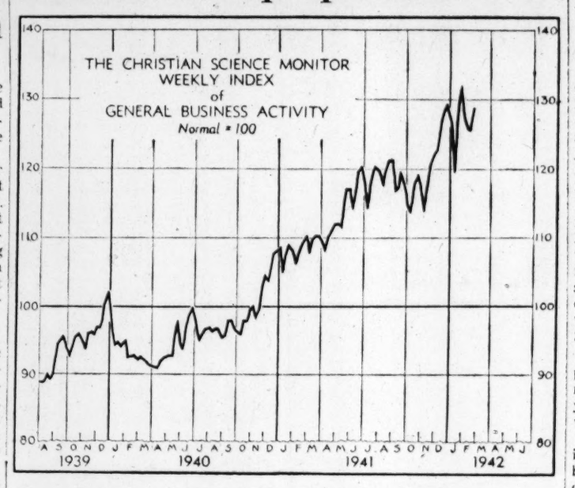
Plan for Converting Strip Mills to Make Ship Plate

WASHINGTON (AP) — A plan whereby strip mills which formerly turned out sheet metal for automobile bodies will make ship plates was announced by C. E. Adams, chief of the iron and steel branch of the War Production Board.

From 80 to 90 per cent of the steel going into "liberty ships" hereafter will come from converted strip mills, Mr. Adams predicted, instead of the 10 per cent they have supplied in the past. He added that this was expected to relieve the most serious bottleneck in the ship construction program.

Under the plan, a mill will deliver plates of a single size to a number of shipyards, and will not need to interrupt production to shift equipment from one size plate to another.

Monitor Index of Business Records Sharp Upturn in Week



A sharp advance was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the last week of February. The recovery, however, only partially offset the losses of previous weeks and the index closed the month at a level somewhat below that at the end of January. For the week ended Feb. 28 the index registered 129.0 (prel.) compared with 125.8 in the previous week and 110.3 in the week ended March 1, 1941.

The three components advanced for the week.

The sharpest gain was in the miscellaneous freight carloadings series. An increase in shipments for the week reflected the war effort and the operation of numerous defense plants over the Washington Birthday holiday. Usually miscellaneous freight shows a decline at this time.

Production of electricity eased less than usual and the adjusted figure scored a new high both for the year and for the current recovery movement.

Bank debits outside New York City likewise declined less than was looked for on the basis of intramonthly expectations and the adjusted index recovered to the best level since mid-January.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 28*	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
	'42	'42	'41
Combined Index	129.0	125.8	110.3
Bk debits outside NYC	136.1	134.2	107.6
Elec power production	116.8	115.8	107.5
Misc carloadings	134.2	127.3	113.9

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It was obvious that the very sharp break-out of the stock market last week on the downside was a direct result of the tax proposals of the Treasury. The bad news from Java helped; but the market's firmness on the capture of Singapore seemed to indicate that it was fairly well steeled to bad Far Eastern news. The spots of greatest weakness in the market, and the sequence of the declines, definitely linked the break to the tax proposals.

This violent reaction was somewhat of a surprise, since a batch of heavy tax proposals had long been anticipated. In January President Roosevelt had called for $7,000,000,000 of additional taxation, and the Treasury's proposals last Tuesday increased this only to $7,600,000,000, not counting the Social Security tax proposals. It had also been widely guessed that of this total some $3,000,000,000 of additional taxes on corporations would be asked, which is just about correct. Moreover the market had already been forewarned of the severity of the Treasury's ideas by Secretary Morgenthau's discussion last fall of a limit of 6 per cent on profits, by the President's use of the term "excessive profits" in his budget message, and by the Washington reports that the Treasury would ask for the cutting out of the "average earnings" exemption base for excess profits tax. In spite of all this the market tumbled badly.

Tax Factor Bearish

The manner of its falling was also serious. On Tuesday, the day of the announcement, the market actually rose. The next day it dropped only slightly, to Tuesday's initial prices. Not till Thursday did it really break. So it looked as though the principal source of the selling was not from professionals, whose responses to news are comparatively hair-trigger, but from investigators who waited to hear what the schedules would mean for their particular holdings.

First the bank stocks went, then the utilities, then the industrials, then the whole list including the rails.

Quite obviously the surprise consisted in the sharp increase in the combined normal income and surtax rates—effected by an increase in the surtax rates from 7 per cent up to 31 per cent, lifting the combined tax from the present 31 per cent up to 55 per cent. Most everyone had thought that the chief lift would be in the excess profits rates, but instead these were lifted only 15 percentage points. The United States News, for instance, which usually guesses well and wisely, on the eve of the announcement guessed that the combined normal and surtax would be lifted perhaps to 40 per cent. Actually the Treasury proposed to lift it to 55 per cent.

This unexpected change is of great importance, for it means that less is to be taken from firms which have benefited substantially from the war, and more from those with no such benefit. Conspicuous among the latter are the banks and the utilities.

Effect on Utilities

The blow to the banks was most obvious, for on their enormous holding of partially exempt government bonds they pay no normal tax, but the entire increase was in the surtax. So the bank stock market took a nose-dive, speeded by the cut in the Bankers' Trust dividend and by fears of a further cut soon by the Guaranty. After that the utilities plunged.

The effect on the utilities is particularly acute, as was shown by their descent to sub-cellar price levels below those of 1932. In 1941 the operating companies paid out about 80 per cent of their net in dividends. With the normal plus surtax lifted from 31 per cent to 55, the outlook for common dividends on these companies is therefore dire indeed. Peculiar change in the nature of the surtax (giving relief if surtax net income is below the 1936-1939 average) makes the 31 per cent mean only about 25 per cent for the utilities, but at that the combined total is round 50 per cent, which means widespread dividend blackout. Only slight amends can be made by the lifting of industrial rates under "coal and tax" clauses. Other things being equal, they can now retain only 49 per cent of net before normal and surtaxes, instead of 69 per cent.

Now these operating company dividends in partial eclipse are the life-blood of the holding companies and in many cases are the sole visible support of holding company bonds, debentures, and preferred stocks. Any security analyst can name names of companies and issues so affected. So holding company bonds and preferred stocks eased sharply. And the day of holding company disintegration, already put off by failure of the NPL-Houston Lighting exchange and of North America's attempted offer of Union Electric common, is now further postponed.

Meantime weakness of the utility shares undermined remaining strength in the market, and down tumbled industrials and even the rails, already weakened by disappointment over the ICC's granting of only a 6 per cent over-all freight rate increase. That increase (plus the January passenger fare increase) will cover only about three-quarters of last autumn's wage increase, and terminates six months after the war while the wage increase was "permanent."

Shipping, No. 1 Bottleneck

Perhaps the Treasury, in its decision to ask for unexpectedly large increases in the normal tax and surtax instead of in the excess profits tax was taking into account the risk of discouraging war production. But to bankers, utility men, and others in industrials which have suffered, not benefited from the war, the proposal seemed to bear down on them inequitably.

The industrial activity indices, despite conversion, continue slowly upward; new airplane, engine, and other plants started last summer and fall are coming into production.

The retail buying boom has tapered off. Sales are running perhaps 18 to 20 per cent ahead of last year, but since prices are up at least 15 per cent, that is no increase at all in physical volume.

Steel operations continue restricted by scrap shortages, but collection programs are releasing a good deal and Spring will unfreeze much. Actual war production continues to exceed earlier schedules, which in view of the tenor of the news out of Washington and the Far East leads some folks here to remark that "Russia, China, the Dutch, and American industrial managements will win the war in spite of the White House and Downing Street."

Merchant ships continue the number one arms-bottleneck. Commander Vickery took a poke at the established shipyards for slowness and they poked back at the Maritime Commission's delivery of materials and equipment. It looks as though the ugly ducklings will have to be re-designed slightly to take narrower plates from the strip mills, and that the yards will have to do more of their own shearing.

Commodity markets were quiet, pending the battle over CCC sales below parity. Hogs meantime soared to new highs above 110 per cent of parity and lard also went through the ceiling. A big storage problem is ahead for wheat. Secretary Wickard urged cotton growers to plant up to their 27,000,000 acre allotment, particularly of longer staple.

In the bond market tax-exempts took the Treasury's proposals very well; they had already discounted two-thirds of the effect, and there is still hope it won't go through. A rush for personal bank loans is expected for income-tax payments. Defense bond sales, which topped $1,000,000,000 in January but reached only $703,000,000 in February, are expected to take a further dip on a daily basis in March for income-tax reasons but to start climbing in April as payroll allotment plans come into operation. Word that the Treasury is (quite reasonably) figuring on a national income in the fiscal year 1942-1943 of $115,000,000,000 seems to indicate that its revenue estimates under current schedules deserve another revision upward.

Bethlehem's report, showing net income down from $48,700,000 in 1940 to $34,500,000 in 1941 despite a 50 per cent increase in business, and before the new tax schedules, shows the outlook for all but the most conservative dividend rates. Significantly, companies like Steel with very low dividend rates ($4.00 against $12.00 earned in 1941) withstood last week's decline best.

Radio Industry Must Turn To War Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has prohibited the manufacture of radios and phonographs after April 22 for civilian use, and set in motion a program calling for conversion of the entire radio industry to war production before mid-summer.

No move was made, however, to freeze retail stocks and the War Production Board said radio sales would continue on a "first come, first served" basis until available supplies were exhausted. They estimated that the industry's curtailed output would total about 3,000,000 sets.

The radio order affects 55 companies which reported a total business of about $240,000,000 last year. They employ about 30,000 workers.

WPB said unemployment during the conversion period would be brief and that, once the changeover to war production was completed, employment within the industry would increase sharply.

A major factor in the shutdown of civilian radio production was the fact that more than $1,000,000,000 in military orders already have been placed for war radio equipment. Approximately half this total is being held by the 55 firms affected by the order.

The industry will manufacture airplane detection equipment, in addition to military radio transmitting and receiving equipment. The board predicted that, when the shutdown becomes effective, approximately 60,000,000 radio sets will be in operation in about 87 per cent of the homes in this country. The plants will be permitted to complete sets on which assembly work was begun on or before April 22 under production quotas set by WBP earlier this year.

Some of the companies will be permitted to exceed these quotas, however, with all the excess production reserved for Government distribution. Officials indicated that some of this surplus stock would be exported to South America.

The board announced that the military contracts for the radio industry would be so divided and arranged that every company could participate in war work either as a prime contractor or as a subcontractor. All but 13 of the 55 companies now have war contracts of some kind.

Special Treatment To G. M. Dealers Who Keep On Through War

DETROIT (AP) — Preferential consideration for car retailers who carry on through the war despite the cessation of new car production and the sharp limitation of sales under the rationing program was promised by General Motors Corporation.

In a special message to General Motors dealers, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the corporation, said:

"For a period of two years after production is resumed, from the cars available for domestic distribution, General Motors will extend priority in car shipments to dealers whose active service has been continuous during the period of suspended production, before making any cars available for new dealers."

Mr. Sloan also confirmed earlier reports that General Motors' five passenger car divisions would buy back new 1942 model passenger cars, accessories and repair parts in cases in which dealers may elect to return them to balance their inventories. Similarly, he said, the divisions may offer partial settlement of losses under conditions agreeable to both the dealer and the division.

One of the stipulations in this connection will be that such dealer liquidation does not impair availability of service to owners in the retailer's area.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED for private school in middle west, SPANISH TEACHER for school year of 1942-43; woman preferred, or man not subject to selective service; Christian Scientist required. Box A-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

PECANS

10 LBS. BIG, FINE PECANS PREPAID $1.98
BAILEY'S TOURIST HOME, CAMILLA, GA.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — Summit, N. J. Small colonial, attractive, best neighborhood, surrounded larger homes, suitable small family. Write Box K-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 340 West 72nd St.—Facing river, cultured woman will share elegant 4-room, 2 baths, maid. MRS. ROBIN, SChuyler 4-2937.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West (corner 98th)—Church; sunny room, private home; business person. ACademy 2-2658. Apartment 4-N.

N. Y. C., 522 West 111th St., Apt. 4S—Large, attractive room, $6.00; kitchen privileges. Ca. 8-7310.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—BRIGHT ROOM, single or double; in private home; near transportation. 1709 37 St., N. W. EM 9525.

MOVING AND STORAGE

Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

MOVING—Local and Long Distance. Storage of Household Goods. Key Fireproof Warehouse, 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports; $100 guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB, Middlefield, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED MILLINERY SALESWOMAN, experienced, preferably part time. Jeanne Bodine, 108 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Maryland. VER. 0923.

ALL-AROUND COOK, live in, permanent position, small, exclusive boarding house. 151 Maple St., Springfield, Mass. Phone 4-7078.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TRUSTWORTHY woman, capable bookkeeper, working knowledge stenography, desires to make good business connection; excellent references; will go anywhere. Box W-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

GUARANTEED CAR REPAIRS BUDGET PAYMENT
Specializing on Lincoln, Mercury and Ford
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Square, Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry
Solid silverware in any condition
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes plus and pen-desk sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 3 Bromfield St., LIB. 7815

RADIO SERVICE

E. T. CARBEE—World Radio Sales and Service—Refrigerators and Washing Machines. 1122 Elm St. Tel. 6042, Manchester, N. H.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home $1.00. Factory New White or Domestic Rotaries C. P. Foster HAN. 9600, Boston.

TAILORS

MEN'S SUITS AND COATS
Tailoring, Cleaning and Pressing
GRAYAS, 698 Elm, Manchester, N. H.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 116 W. 24th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

WEARING APPAREL

BEAUTIFUL black winter coat, size 40, tall period, trimmed in natural, excellent condition. $45. Box A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

For Quality Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
GEorgia 4036
5425 Georgia Avenue, N. W.

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
805½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Broomley's
SINCE 19[illegible]
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street
Lunch Wit Us Today

Maine

BANGOR

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0098, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Sale of Bedding
Featuring outstanding savings on Pequot, Lady Pepperell, Wamsutta and other fine makes of sheets and casings. Also special savings on quality blankets, spreads and comforters.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

GEO. S. OWEN CO.
Quality Cleaners
219 Anderson Street
Phone 2-1422 Call and Deliver

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

Call for Your Free Copy of "My Sterling Diary"
Also useful for keeping Insurance Data.
J. F. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

Donmoor
COTTON-KNIT SUITS
FOR BOYS
1-6 and 7-8
Styled for a "Regular Fellow"
HARRY H. EMMONS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The New Spring "Stetson" Hats Are Here!
$3.50 to $8.50
BROWN & BATCHELDER

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
Regular Dinner Suggestions
Fried Scallops, Broiled Halibut, Roast Stuffed Turkey, Baked Spring Lamb, Boiled Ham and Spinach. 65c—75c—85c
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 616

Webb's Groceries
158 Washington Street Tel. 73
GROCERIES, MEATS AND PROVISIONS
WE DELIVER

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Order Your Groceries and Meats from
THE PEOPLES MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480

Hughes Shoe Store
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
Treadeasy and Vitality Shoes for Women
MORRILL BLDG. TEL. 338

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

SMART SPRING FOOTWEAR at
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES
Telephone Dover 5
FLOWERS at All Times

Service Shop, Inc.
Helen Wiggin Emery
Ladies' Furnishers
PRICES LOW
Tel. 904-M Room 6, Morrill Bldg.

TEL. 40 American DYE HOUSE INC. DYERS-CLEANERS DOVER, N.H. 38 TEL.
Put Your Cleaning in Expert Hands

MANCHESTER

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Gelinas CLEANERS PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
515 HARVARD

COLEBROOK OIL
GULF RANGE and FUEL OIL
PHONE 7839
ELLIOTT FUEL CO.
286 Douglas Street

Permanents
$2.50 to $5.00
The Best of Care for Your Hair
Fine Foundation Garments Moderately Priced
MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP
18 Hanover 1st floor

Potted or Cut Flowers for
EASTER
Tel. 309 Res. Goffstown 84
FLORALIA FLOWERS
29 HANOVER

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J daily daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St.

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

FOR THOSE WHO SEW
Smart printed celanese rayon
$1.79 per yard
Splashy, colorful patterns—non-crushable—39 inches wide
JAMES W. HILL

WE GUARANTEE OUR LUBRICATION SERVICE WITHOUT SQUEAKS for 1,000 miles or 30 days
Those who are taking the best care of their cars lubricate every 1,000 miles—tend to yours today.
TALFORD BLUE SUNOCO
ELM AND LANGDON STREETS

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL

CLASSIC BLOUSES
White and Colors, $3.50
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Compco DYE WORKS Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

GEO. M. OWEN
Printer
2418 Granby St. Phone 22239

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BLACK & WHITE FOOD STORE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delicious, quickly prepared Birds Eye Frosted Fruits, Meats, Poultry, and Vegetables.
1324 W. Cary Dial 6-2375

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

Wallpaper Wholesalers
Factory Distributors for Southern States
Sample Books for Paperhangers
Richmond Wall Paper Co.
422 West Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

CLOVER DAIRY
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Miriam's
Complete Your Easter Ensemble at the
East End Accessory Shop
Open until 8:30 P. M.
State Theatre Bldg., 1604 Washington St. E. and 307 D Street, South Charleston

CLARKSBURG

The Place to Buy Your
SHAGMOOR COAT
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Clarksburg's Quality Dept. Store

HUNTINGTON

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Brown's apparel
WOMEN'S MISSES'S JUNIORS
946 FOURTH AVENUE

CHAPMAN PRINTING CO.
Job and Commercial Printing
Anything from Calling Cards to Newspapers
921 Federal Avenue Phone 5459

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	C	O	O	N		L	E	T	T
O	L	A	N		I	T	E	M		R
N	I	P		A	G	R	A		M	E
R	O		G	R	E	Y		B	E	E
A		S	E	E	R		B	E	D	
D	O	O	R	S		G	R	E	B	E
	D	A	B		C	O	O	T		L
K	I	P		C	L	A	W		T	L
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N		P	I	P	A		B	U	R	R
G	R	I	N			K	E	R	S	E	Y

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd. (Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

MODEL LAUNDRY THRIFTY SERVICE
Try our thrifty service. Damp Wash. Flat Work Ironed 7c per lb. Shirts Finished 12c each.
DRY CLEANING
PHONE 9134 2047 THIRD AVE.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing SUPERTEST Washing

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Spring Fashions
welcome as the Robins
Bryson Graham

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1818
901 BANK STREET 5-1197

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Blower Motors a Specialty
PHONE 2-5706 378-380 BANK ST.

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

MILNES COAL

All Grades
ELGIN 5454
66 YONGE ST.

"REMARKABLE"
is the word used by many of our customers when they see how our "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning Process refreshes their clothes to smart newness again.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

• *Dunfields* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Distinctive Styles
flor-enz
HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
169 Yonge St. (Room 103) EL. 7990

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1855

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated *"Badge of Merit"* Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING
Prices $7.75 up

Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and 1395 St. Catherine St. W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Woods and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marq. 9439

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SPRING FURS
Silver Fox Neckpieces
Mink Capes and Coatees
Made to Order
A. PICHET
WIlbank 6111
2170 St. Catherine Street West

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Specialists
TABLE DELICACIES
Send Butter to Britain
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9072. 1216 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
Fltz 4651

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 20 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used. Renovations. MARGARET GRUEVE, 116a, Holland Road, Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns, remodelling specialty, own materials made up. 17a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bettencourt, Dr. Paulo (pou'-lōō bĕ-tăn-kōōr')—Editor of an influential Rio de Janeiro newspaper, and active in the cause of American solidarity.

Chaillaux, Homer L. (shă-lō')—National Americanism Director of the American Legion.

Ciechanowski, Jan (yän chĕ-kä-nôf'-skē)—Ambassador to the United States from the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Decoux, Admiral Jean (zhăN dē-kōō')—Governor of French Indo-China.

de Herrera, Luis Alberto (lōō-ēs' al-bĕr'-tō thä ĕr-rĕ'-rä)—Uruguay's leading opponent of Pan-American cooperation.

Gerbrandy, Dr. P. S. (kĕr-brŏn'-dē)—Prime Minister of the Netherlands Government-in-Exile.

Nehru, Jawaharlal (Pandit) (pŭn'-dit jə-wä'-hər-läl nä'-rōō)—Indian Nationalist leader.

Pujol, Guillermo Alonso (gē-yĕr'-mō ä-lōn'-sō pōō-hōl')—Newly-elected President of Cuba.

Tomayo, Luis (lōō-ēs' tō-mä'-yō)—New Premier of Colombia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bandung—Dutch Bandoeng—(bän'-dōōng)—Inland city of Java, headquarters of the Netherlands East Indies Army.

Banjermasin—Dutch Bandjermasin—(bän'-jĕr-mä'-sin)—Capital of South and East Borneo.

Canberra (kăn'-bĕr-ə)—Capital of Australia.

Sittang (sĕt-tŭng')—Burma river flowing to the Gulf of Martaban.

Staraya Russa (stä'-rä-yä rŏōs'-sä)—Town in the Leningrad area of Soviet Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Demountable Homes

Forty-two thousand demountable homes for defense workers in some 50 areas are planned by Defense Housing Co-ordinator Palmer.

War Gardens

Hints on Procedure

This is the first of a series of five stories on war gardens and how to get the most out of them.

Wide World Features

Thousands of patriotic Americans, taking the advice of Government experts, will raise callouses and cabbages this spring spading backyards for war gardens.

This fits right into the Food for Freedom program of war and agricultural officials who say it's impossible to overproduce nutritious foods in 1942—but read on before you grab a spade and rake and go to work.

There is an ample supply of seeds this spring, but no overabundance of them or of gardening implements and so inexperienced gardeners are cautioned to think carefully before they dig. The Government hopes to avoid mistakes made by the public in planting gardens during the first World War.

Community Gardens Stressed

The Office of Civilian Defense has prepared a "victory garden" program that recommends community gardens in which individual families have plots. Expert advice, tools and seeds may be available for such projects whereas they might not be at hand for the lone gardener.

Besides producing foods, city and farm gardeners may aid in relieving the problem of transporting produce and canned goods.

Even in space as small as a kitchen window sill enough vegetables can be grown to make an important contribution to America's nutrition.

Six Good Rules

The average city "backyard"—about 50 by 75 feet—is large enough to grow all the garden produce for a family of three or four—if the work and the crops are planned carefully.

In selecting your garden site take these things into consideration:

1. Gummy clay subsoil from the cellar hole, mixed with lime, rock, brickbats and possibly cinders, is entirely unsuitable for a garden. Frequently such soil becomes the topsoil around American homes. Where this has occurred good topsoil must be restored or the garden will be a failure.

2. A good garden site is exposed to sunshine for at least five hours each bright day. Morning sunshine is best.

3. Best garden soil is a dark, sandy loam that is deep, loose, well-drained and spades up to crumbly mellowness.

4. Gardens should be a good distance from trees, as the widespread root systems of trees rob plants of food and moisture.

5. A gentle south slope is the best location. Avoid grades that are too steep, although hillsides may be utilized if care is taken to prevent erosion.

6. Be sure the garden site is near an adequate water supply, if irrigation is necessary.

Finally, don't overplant.

Overplanting wastes seed, fertilizers and insecticides and a weed war fought with hand implements under a broiling July sun is enough to sap the enthusiasm of the most ardent city farmer.

(Next Article: What to Plant)

Party Fun

Filling the Zoo

Any number can play this game! Two leaders choose sides. Each side alternately then has a chance to capture a bird or animal for the zoo. This is done by speaking a sentence in which there is a word which also is the name of an animal or bird. For instance: the first player might say "I can't bear to miss a game like this!" (Bear.) The next player responds "Yes, isn't it a lark!" The next "You won't hear me grouse about it!" The next "I was on a vessel once that turned turtle." The next says "I never knew (gnu) that!" the next asks "Has anyone a monkey wrench?" to which the next responds. "No, but I have a rat-tail file." The next asks "Will someone go for (gopher) a hike with me?" And so on.

For an animal or bird that is named properly, like bear, lark, grouse, etc., five points are allowed the side naming it. For those named indirectly or in a punning manner, like gnu, gopher, robin (robbing), etc., three points are allowed.

It is as well to have a time limit (15 seconds is good) for each side to add a bird or animal to the zoo. If it fails to capture one in that time, the other side takes its turn.

Easy to Get Facts

A funny kink in human nature is that while men dislike to be told facts, they love to tell facts to others. Consequently, when you need to learn something, it is not difficult to obtain reliable information. The man who is an authority on almost any subject is willing to drop his work and give first-hand knowledge. Indeed, there is no surer way to gain a man's undying friendship than to go to him seeking advice. Even though his time is valuable, the man who knows, and knows that he knows, will talk and pass on his knowledge just as long the the caller will listen. In long experience as a reporter, I have never yet been refused information by a real authority.—Fred C. Kelly in Your Life Magazine.

Just for Fun

Reamer Keller

"This is the hardest part—training these former taxi drivers to go straight to the objective!"

In Lighter Vein

Safety First

In a certain school in New York there was a teacher, an energetic advocate of "Safety First," who opened her class each morning by rising and asking: "Children, what would you do if fire were to break out in this building?" The children would reply in chorus: "We would rise in our places, step into the aisle and march quietly out of the building."

One morning when the children arrived at school they found themselves honored by the presence of the well-known and beloved Dr. Henry van Dyke. The teacher stepped before the class and, instead of the usual fire-drill question, said, "Children, what would you say if I were to tell you that Dr. van Dyke is to speak to you this morning?"

Instantly from the class came the resounding chorus: "We would rise in our places, step into the aisle and march quietly out of the building."

A Verse for Today . . .

But thou, O LORD, art a shield for me; my glory, and the lifter up of mine head.—Ps. 3:3

The Volunteer

The heroine of this little tale is a lady who joined up early in the war and rapidly rose to a post of responsibility in one of the ladies' volunteer outfits. She invested heavily in uniforms, spent long hours drilling, and in general was a model volunteer. One day, in conversation with her commanding officer, she mentioned that it might be a good idea if she instructed a substitute in the duties of her job. "A substitute?" her superior asked. "Why?" "In case of an air raid," the lady said. "I don't think I'd want to go out in an air raid."—The New Yorker.

Did You Ever Wonder

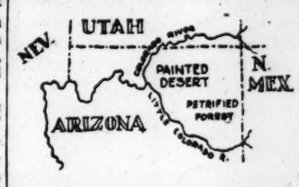
How the Painted Desert Got Its Name?

The Painted Desert is located between the Colorado River and the Little Colorado in Arizona. It was added to the Petrified Forest National Monument in 1936. Its hills, cliffs, and pinnacles are vividly banded with stripes of red, brown, yellow, pink, white, and purple. So distinct are the markings of the mounds and hills that stretch as far as eye can reach that it almost seems as though a mighty giant of a master artist had used that region as a canvas for his boldest brush strokes. It was given the name, Painted Desert, in 1858 by Ives and Newberry.

It has been characterized as "the most alluring desert in the world" by one distinguished traveler. Untold ages of wind and rain have exposed strata of clay, shale, marls, and sandstones of almost every color to be found on an artist's palette. The very air above the desert sometimes glows with a pink mist or purple haze. When viewed by the gorgeous shifting lights of desert sunrise or sunset it leaves an impression of wild, untamed beauty not soon to be forgotten.

Changes in light, temperature, and dust sometimes change the desert colors from blue, amethyst, and saffron to russet, lilac, and blood red. There also are seasonal changes, for high winds may cloak the Painted Desert with a film of dust from the red sands of the plateaus, dulling the brilliance of its colors. The spring and summer rains, however, restore the richhued brilliance of the desert colorings.

In the southeastern part of the desert is located the Petrified Forest with its great stone trunks of onyx, jasper, chalcedony, and other semiprecious stones. Geologic ages ago these trees fell or were blown down, to be covered later by an ancient sea. Ages and ages passed, and the sea-bottom was again heaved up and became the dry plain we see now. The Petrified Forest in Arizona has perhaps the most remarkable collection of petrified trees in the world, including one specimen which lies



across a narrow gully, forming a natural bridge.

The bright-colored sands from the Painted Desert are used by the Indians in some of their ceremonial sand-paintings.—W. P. Keasbey.

Our War Effort

The aircraft industry pledges that it will not relax its utmost efforts until the war is won. It is our firm belief that we can continue to produce enough aircraft so that they will be a decisive factor in the war on all fronts.

John H. Jouett, President Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce

Daily Anecdote

"Sample for K. S."

In the early days of telegraphy, when key-pounders were not too expert and messages were slowly transmitted, the Boston operator for a telegraph company with a line between Boston and New York was asked to send the following message; "Forward sample forks." He pounded out the letters faithfully, but the New York operator who received his signals wrote; "Forward sample for K. S." and delivered the message in that form. The sender of the telegram complained, with considerable justice, that his message had not been transmitted correctly, so the Boston operator took a renewed grip on his key and sent the following message to New York; "I did not say for K. S. but forks." The New York operator, however, who had mis-read it in the first place continued in his mistake, declaring; "That Boston operator must be a dunce. He says he didn't say for K. S. but for K. S." In despair, the Boston operator finally wrote an explanatory message on a slip of paper and sent it by mail!

Daily Quotation

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none.

—SHAKESPEARE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Young Patriots

Underhill, Vt.

Eleven high school boys ranging from twelve to seventeen years old went up into the woods the other day, armed with cross-cut saws, axes, and wedges, and began cutting down trees which they proceeded to cut up into four-foot lengths. At the end of the second afternoon, Neil Metcalf, Underhill, Vt., farmer, to whom the boys had "hired out" paid them for their work, at the rate of $2.75 a cord.

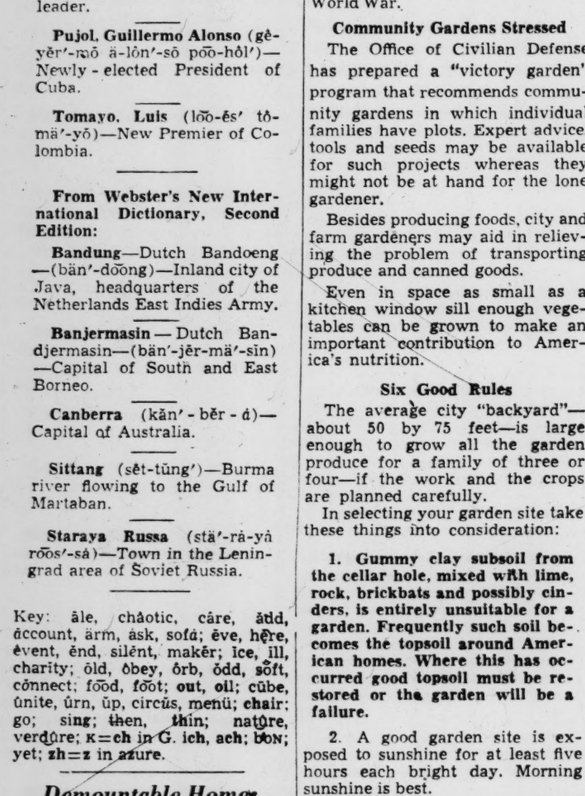
The boys then took the money they had earned and presented it to Jesse Holmes, town chairman of the Red Cross drive, as their contribution toward the Underhill quota.

Monitor Camera Club from Marshall Higley, San Francisco

Woodland Dell

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—An insect passes pupa stage in what?
6—Who are the inhabitants of Latvia (sing.)?
9—Who is heroine of "The Good Earth"?
10—Short article in a newspaper is what?
12—To pinch.
13—What place in India gave its name to a kind of carpet?
14—Myself.
15—What is an artificial language?
16—What color is formed by blending black and white?
17—What insect is mentioned in well-known poem by Isaac Watts?
18—What is a scryer?
19—Place for sleeping.
20—Pesterns are what?
22—What bird can swim long distances under water?
24—What is any of several species of flounder?
25—What bird flies slowly?
26—Undressed hide of a young steer is what?
27—What is one of pincerlike organs of a lobster?
28—Symbol for thallium is what?
29—Within.
30—What is a high-cut shoe?
31—What is chief ingredient of so-called black bread?
32—What is the Surinam toad?
33—Who fought duel with Alexander Hamilton?
34—You might do what like a Cheshire cat?
35—What is a kind of woolen cloth named from a village in England?

Down

1—What English seaman and novelist was born in Poland?
2—Potpourri is what?
3—What is busby worn by hussars?
4—Upon.
5—What river of Africa flows to Gulf of Guinea?
6—What is a varying measure of yarn?
7—What is a unit of measurement in typography?
8—The cadamba is a bird, tree, or fish—which?
11—Attempt.
13—What Greek god is represented with a spear and torch?
14—Who is fairy queen of Irish folklore?
16—What do you call a firework throwing a shower of sparks?
17—What is a mangel-wurzel?
18—Coconut oil is used in making what?
19—What is prominent ridge forming an arch above the eye?
21—Sleipnir was steed of what Scandinavian god?
22—What creature do you associate with opera "Dinorah"?
23—What is first name of Queen, fictional solver of mysteries?
25—The allesia worn by ancient Romans was what?
26—What is a red-striped variety of winter apple?
27—What is a tube upon which silk is wound?
28—What was one of celebrated cities of antiquity?
30—What is an enclosed place used for storage?
31—Where would you find Cossacks (abbr.)?
32—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
33—Symbol for bromine is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Tenant*

By LE PELLEY

YOU'LL PARDON ME, OF COURSE — I DIDN'T WISH TO INTRUDE ON YOUR LOVELY CLUBHOUSE..
THAT'S ALL RIGHT.. WOULD YOU CARE TO LOOK AROUND ?
AH — THANK YOU — I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE INTERIOR !
STEP RIGHT INSIDE ...
POPPY — I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED IF THIS FELLOW WANTED TO RENT THIS PLACE !
WOW — THAT WOULD MEAN SPENDING MONEY !!
AH..ER.. I DON'T SUPPOSE YOU WOULD BE INTERESTED IN RENTING THESE BEAUTIFUL QUARTERS FOR A SMALL SUM ?
HMM.. WE MIGHT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Must Confess, Though, I Like a Good Juicy Bone as an Incentive!*

By RODGERS

The children down here have a great time digging in the sand, although they never seem to find anything—
So, I guess they just dig for the fun of digging—
Well— I can understand that.
I love to make the dirt fly myself!

The Adventures of Waddles—*So That's It!*

By THE HAGERS

I TOOK A ROAD THAT WEASEL SAID WOULD LEAD TO JINGLE TOWN, AHEAD.
THE ROAD, I SOON BECAME AWARE, HAD NOW BECOME A THOROUGHFARE.
"IS THIS PLACE JINGLE TOWN?" ASKED I OF SOMEONE WHO WAS PASSING BY.
SAID HE, "IT IS INDEED! BUT HEED, AND, DUCK, NEXT TIME YOUR WORDS PLEASE RHYME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Plenty, in Plenty of Time

While hope persists that the indomitable Dutch can hold for some time in the highlands of Java, the tragic farewell of the Bandoeng radio signals a new phase of the war in the Pacific. The United Nations must now center on other lines, defensively and offensively. Particularly for the United States there must be basic decisions about support for Australia. How much? When? Where?

Public feeling in the United States will hardly be satisfied with a defensive attitude—although lack of sufficient forces for all fronts may limit the areas of American offensives for some months to come. The desire to strike back at Japan is mounting among Americans. They are not willing to abandon hopes of relieving MacArthur. Admiring the gallant manner in which the Dutch jumped into the fight against Japan even before they were attacked, Americans will hope that plans for defending Australia will include projects for freeing Java.

For this time America must take the chief responsibility in the sorry and too familiar story of too little, too late. Java was added to Norway, Greece, Crete, and Singapore mainly because America failed to get planes and ships there in time. The surprise at Pearl Harbor gave the Japanese freedom to launch a score of offensive blows without fear that their supply lines would be cut or a major attack made on their home islands. Necessary moves to restore Hawaiian defenses limited the first reinforcements for the South Pacific.

As early as December there were intimations that Port Darwin was to be a major American base. Now its value is much in doubt. The Japanese have raided Darwin and apparently are seeking land bases in New Guinea from which to block Torres Strait. They have also landed on Timor, within easy bombing range of Darwin. For a reserve base, American forces must now look to Sydney, far to the south, or even to Wellington, in New Zealand.

Incidentally, Wellington is nearly as far from Japan as it is from the United States, which is an indication of the distance Tokyo must stretch if it intends an all-out attack on Australasia. But to count on Japan turning all her forces now to India and to consolidation of her hold on the Indies—with possibly the northern coast of Australia included—is to take a chance Australians cannot accept calmly. There will undoubtedly be great pressures to increase the American forces which are now on the way to Australia.

It is to be hoped that this time Allied moves will throw in plenty, in plenty of time. But to supply forces to cover the whole of Australia is an impossible task. It is the old weakness of defense. Quite possibly it is the way the Japanese would like Australian and American forces to be dispersed. The obvious answer is to attempt at least some small-scale offensives. If Darwin cannot be held as a naval and air base for sorties into the Indies, then some effort certainly appears in order to cut Japanese supply lines.

At any particular defensive point the Allies might continue to be too late with too little. But Japan is now spread out so she can be put on the defensive. Picking their spots, the United Nations can concentrate plenty, in plenty of time for naval or air victories which would begin to turn the scales in the Pacific.

Why Not Pool Milk Deliveries?

Tire shortages have forced milk distributors to make deliveries only every other day instead of daily. Though this plan had been proposed for economy's sake in peacetime, along with suggestions to abolish Sunday deliveries and special deliveries, it remained for a wartime economy to compel action. Meanwhile the emergency drives against wastefulness have served also to focus attention on the fact that more might be done to pool milk deliveries and correct such costly practices as five to ten trucks delivering from five to ten quarts of milk in a single apartment house.

Every-other-day deliveries, initiated on a national scale to conserve tires and maintain doorstep services, can be considered trials for possible institution of permanent economies in the delivery system. For conservation of tires, oil, gasoline, trucks, and labor is thoroughly feasible and beneficial in peacetime. That is why many observers believe that once the milk delivery system feels the full impact of wartime thrift, it will seek to retain in peacetime delivery methods which help to keep milk prices down, and thereby to increase consumption.

Instruction for Living

"Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it," is one of the bits of wisdom in the Book of Proverbs. Many American parents and educators have come to the conclusion that not enough children are getting instruction in the things of the spirit. The remedying of this lack was discussed at a conference sponsored by the International Council of Religious Education recently in Chicago.

Representatives of a number of Protestant denominations analyzed the experience with various forms of week-day religious instruction which have been developed in conjunction with the school programs in widely distributed communities. This movement, though growing for more than twenty-five years, is still in an experimental stage.

Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretary of the Council, noted increasing doubts whether a single hour a week at Sunday school is sufficient for building "strong religious foundations." There is, in addition, the question of children who do not receive that hour a week of instruction in ethics. The plan of week-day religious education, integrated with the school curriculum but given by the various churches for those of their faith, is helping to meet the need.

Yet Dr. Ross appropriately pointed out that the supplying of this instruction does not relieve schools and homes of their responsibilities in providing "a community climate favorable to religious teaching" and giving evidence "that they believe religion indispensable to successful living." The religion that counts and that best serves the child is religion not confined to an hour or two of discussion on Sunday or a week day but lived and practiced all the time.

The object of religious instruction should be to bring the influence of reverence increasingly into the lives of school children and to make character-building a part of education.

On Asking No Favors

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared Sunday he was not "attempting to seek for labor any special consideration in this great national emergency." Yet he undertook to justify the $1-a-day wage increase sought by C. I. O. unions in the steel industry on the grounds of rises in the cost of living since the increase in wage rates granted to steel workers only last April.

However, the tabulations of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that average weekly earnings in the iron and steel industry for December were $37, which is an increase of 20.4 per cent over the average in that industry for 1939, the year in which the war broke out. Within the same period, the increase in the cost of living in representative American cities was 11.2 per cent.

Thus, steel wages, as in most defense industries, have well outrun living costs. This means that these workers now enjoy an absolute increase in living standards at a time when by reason of the war outlay for destruction the living standards of the Nation as a whole must regrettably recede.

Most persons will hope that the heaviest sacrifices can be kept in the upper brackets where they can be best afforded and that the earnings of the lowest paid levels of labor may increase relatively to other ranks of society—or to put it differently, may suffer less by comparison with rising costs of living. But these lowest paid ranks of labor are not the unionized employees of the steel, automobile, and shipbuilding industries and machine trades; they are for the most part non-defense workers from whom least is heard in wage demands

The C. I. O. chief raises by implication the question whether suppliers of scrap metal are not handicapping steel production by a kind of quiet strike against the ceilings placed on the price on their product by the Federal Price Administration. Similarly the question is to be asked whether certain businesses are still hanging back in what they could contribute to the defense effort.

Mr. Murray is a labor leader of the more temperate type. He struck an excellent keynote in his radio address of Friday night when he declared, "We know that this is labor's war," and called upon workers to "produce, produce, produce." The crux of the present situation is that all must be ready to make sacrifices. Those who seek even to maintain previous standards of comfort are unwittingly asking others to carry their part of the burden.

Our Readers Say—

Parisians Say, "C'est la Guerre"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a Parisian recently returned from Occupied France, I want to let Americans know how the French feel about the bombardment of industrial suburbs of Paris on March 3.

Everyone in Paris has been expecting it to happen since the Armistice, expecting it as the most logical consequence of the Armistice. The women in the food lines, wives of the workmen, would say, "The English will come on Sundays, when our men aren't at work, or at night." I have heard them say it. As the factories are now working night and day, the R. A. F., in order to get the job done, was forced to kill some workmen. The French will grieve, but they will understand, as they understand all the bombing which has taken place all along the French coast and in the factories of Northern France. In this latter region, last summer, two English fliers bombed a factory and killed some workers; they were brought down later; the following day the workers' funeral took place and was followed by that of the English fliers; in the front rank of the mourners at the second funeral were the widows of the dead workers.

The first victims of the Renault plant were the seventeen brave workers who, in July, 1940, stepped out of the ranks in protest when they were told that the plant would be "collaborating" with Germany; those seventeen men were immediately shot.

Of course, the Germans, the German press printed in French in Paris, the German agents in France will make the most of this tragedy in their anti-British propaganda. But even with tears the French will say: "*Enfin!* At last, they have come!" I, for one, feel this way, although my family lives in the vicinity and my house may be a wreck. The destruction of these plants that were making munitions for Germany is the beginning of the liberation of France.

Cambridge, Mass. CLAIRE DELILLE

"What Price, Vichy?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

By contrast with the attitude of the State Department, realistic as it is, and well-informed, much American opinion has been ungenerous toward the tragic service which soldiers like Marshal Pétain and General Weygand have sought to do their country in her bewildering extremity of disaster. There could be no better explanation for this phenomenon than that in your editorial "What Price, Vichy?" To quote your own words:

"This defensive diplomacy" (by continuing our relations with the government of Marshal Pétain) "has demanded support of a régime which if pro-French rather than pro-Nazi is still anti-democratic. This is a moral cost which many are reluctant to pay."

So true a diagnosis have you made of current vociferous sentiment that were every Nazi, by a miracle, this moment removed, not only from French soil, but from the face of the earth, Marshal Pétain's régime would still be vilified here, because, distinguishing France herself, "La Patrie," from the sordid official atheism, the chronic corruption, the resultant mounting and at last mortal, spiritual paralysis of the Third Republic, it has preferred the former!

Yet it is an ironical fact that precisely those who are most ostentatious in withdrawing the hem of the garment from the very name of "Vichy" exhibit a minimum ethical, "malaise," if any, when the bitter logic of events compels us, for dear life's sake, to join hands with such a character as Stalin. Nor have they, it appears, sufficiently reflected how far it becomes Americans to insist that Frenchmen must set "democracy" above Fatherland, while they themselves remain impotent, for example, to assure their Negro fellow-citizens of equal "due process of law."

Circumstances being what they are, we should do very well in this matter to emulate the State Department's cool and thoughtful concern with practical expediency.

I regret that almost certainly you will not publish this letter. "For upon one line" at least our press and radio have evidently long since agreed: that no one shall defend the defender of Verdun. HUGH WHITNEY

Boston

[Editor's Note: We believe the Pétains and Weygands would have served France better had they had more faith in freedom, and it seems to us a mistake to identify their reactionary, clerical views with "La Patrie." But we are happy to give this dissident view a hearing. Franco-American friendship and effective diplomacy alike call for more generous efforts to understand.]

"All Out for *Offense*"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It occurs to this reader of the Monitor that much of our complacency toward the war might be changed by the simple substitution of one two-syllable word for another. The word "defense," now generally used editorially, in advertisements and orally, is, in my opinion, a misfit survival of the pre-war period. Why not substitute for it another two-syllable word that should express our attitude from now on toward our enemies, internal as well as external? That word is "Offense." All Out for Offense!

Minneapolis, Minn. ADDISON LEWIS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Isolationist Record—Turned Over

"THEY WON'T ATTACK US!"
SINGAPORE, SUMATRA, BATAVIA FALL!
SUB SHELLS PACIFIC COAST
TANKERS SUNK BY SUBS NEAR JERSEY COAST
"PROTECT THE U.S.A. — KEEP OUR FORCES AT HOME!"

Nothing to a Blackout?

"Blackouts? Nothing to them," soliloquized Judson Jones, as he went about taking down the black drapes over the kitchen windows.

The "all-clear" signal had just sounded ending a fifteen-minute test. Jones was glad to do his part. Like his neighbors, he had prepared a room with opaque shades to prevent even a thin streak or a pin hole of light escaping.

Now the street lights shone again and cars were passing by the house. A knock came at the front door; it was Bill Smith, neighbor and block warden.

"How'd you like it? There wasn't a spot of stray light in the whole block," boasted the elated Bill.

"Nothing to it, Bill, nothing to it," airily replied Jones. "Merely a blacked-out room where you can have light. And just see that all other lights over the house are out."

Smith tilted the front of his helmet upwards, exposing fully the surprised look on his face.

"Do you know what you're saying, Jones? Let me tell you—"

And over the cups in the kitchen, Jones learned exactly what blackouts involve in large communities.

* * *

"Take us folks, the wardens," explained Smith. "Probably 15,000 were on the job this evening. Men and women both, by the way. We've been training for months."

It was Jones's turn to look surprised.

"Then, about 4,000 auxiliary firemen stood by at designated posts or manned fire apparatus in the stations beside the regulars."

Jones, now thoroughly interested, recalled that a pal of his had been "going to school" at the fire station for months to qualify as an auxiliary fireman. This chap was satisfying a lifelong ambition—to be a fire fighter—and was making it his contribution for the defense effort at the same time.

"And about 3,800 auxiliary policemen aided the regular force," Smith continued. "All non-essential street traffic had to stop during the blackout—motorists, busses, trucks, taxis. Police cars, fire apparatus, and doctors were allowed to pass, if called. Practically every driver co-operates but a few always try to have their own way."

Then Smith related the specific duties of other groups that had an essential part: First aid units stood ready at their stations and doctors and nurses at their posts. Boy Scouts served as messengers and runners. Utility companies provided extra crews.

* * *

For this city, approximately one person in twenty-five had an active part. At the time of an actual raid, with every service and relief group on the job, the ratio might be one person in fifteen or even one in ten.

Jones was fast becoming educated on blackouts. But he hadn't heard the half of it.

"Consider the street lights," Smith went on. "More than 23,000 of them to be extinguished. Most of these can be turned off by master switches. But certain lights in back streets and out-of-the-way places need to be switched off by hand. One warden's specific job was to turn out the illuminated clock in a church tower. Imagine the beacon it would be if left lighted!

"And many people do not know that more than 9,000 gas lamps still remain in use on our own city streets. These must be individually extinguished by wardens and lighted again when the alert or raid is over."

Bill Smith was beginning to get warmed up to his subject. He told how airlines having flights which normally would arrive during the blackout period, delayed these planes at airports in distant cities for a sufficient time to escape involvement in the test. Again, railways must run regardless of alarms and the movements of trains in and out of blacked-out areas are the concern of dispatchers and trainmen at division points considerably removed from the affected territory. Trucking operations and communication systems also must shift their traffic.

Operators at hydroelectric plants as much as 200 miles distant skillfully regulate the generators for the sharp drop in load as lighting is reduced at the sound of the alert and the equally sudden demand at the blackout's termination.

Judson Jones was learning fast about blackouts. He saw that they mean discipline, a considerable change in daily habits, touching every home, institution, factory, business.

* * *

Warden Bill, sensing a hint of interest in Jones's eyes, concluded by outlining the warden's principal responsibilities: to see that blackout regulations and fire protection are carried out in each home, to keep people off the streets and out of danger and to allay panic and fear.

"Well, I'll take it all back," said Jones. "There's something to a blackout after all. You've got a big job here, Bill. Er—do you need help by any chance?"

"Certainly we do," said Bill. "We lack a deputy warden on this street and there's an air-raid warden's class starting next week. Will you come?"

"I'll do it," said Jones. JOHN YOUNG

To Swell the Nation's Revenue

Come stand in line! Come, join the queue!
The U. S. purse is needing you,
For all of us, not just a few,
Must swell the nation's revenue.
If you would keep out of the stew
The world is in, just pay the U.
S. what your income says is due.
Pay up your tax! Come, join the queue!

You'll find that faces will amuse
You while you wait, if you peruse
Them all with care. That man eschews
Exactness, or I miss my cues.
A jumble, strange enough, accrues
To charities when he reviews
His year's expense, and "Pray excuse
This item!" but the clerk pooh-poohs.
Our friend, of course, dare not refuse
The estimate, and so unglues
Bills from his purse—with sad adieus.
Now comes a youngish woman whose
Face blushes while the agent views
Her list. The youth next would not lose
This chance to show to all these queues
He earns his keep and pays his dues.
There stands a girl in high-heeled shoes,
Next her, a sandaled miss, enthus-
Ing over sports and there ensues
A talk of college, dates, taboos,
Of skiing, dancing, jazz and blues.
On, on! Through doors, from lifts, they ooze.
They all must pay; they may not choose,
Scholars and workmen, debutantes, shrews.

Come stand in line! Come, join the queue!
The paying's hard but, once you're through,
You'll feel first rate, I promise you.
You will walk down the avenue
As proud as any cockatoo,
Pitying the unpaid residue.
Come stand in line! Come, join the queue!

MARJORIE KNAPP

The Wide Horizon

The Importance of Java

By Dr. B. Landheer

Java was in practically all respects the hub of life in the Netherlands East Indies. At the moment its strategic importance stands out foremost among all other aspects. Hopes that Java would prove the turning point in the Pacific campaign have faded, but Java may still prove another Bataan in the plateau country of Bandoeng—though this may not be for very long. This plateau is 2,000 feet high, about 30 miles long and with a width of 20 miles. The peaks surrounding it reach 7,000 feet.

There are other areas which might have been defended—the vicinity of Magelang which is situated on a plateau in the middle of Java, and Malang, a plateau about 1,200 feet high in eastern Java. As the south coast of Java is difficult to approach, southern Java has excellent strategic possibilities.

For more than two years the Netherlands East Indies have worked day and night on their defenses, and if they are in such dire circumstances today, it is because their urgent requests for matériel were not heeded in time or insuffciently satisfied.

* * *

Java is one of the places in the Pacific area where democracy arrived early and which showed a remarkable development. When the Dutch came to Java in 1598, Java was governed autocratically by the Sultans who ruled the various principalities and their dependencies. Especially in these dependencies, the so-called regencies, there was a certain amount of self-rule in the native villages, the *desas*.

In general the Dutch followed the policy of leaving the natives alone as much as possible, but they built an administrative superstructure which gradually changed native life.

The rule of the local princes was generally absolutistic, and it was a difficult process to bring about changes there. The task was considerably easier in the parts which were directly under Dutch rule. In 1926 an important innovation was started in Java, namely the creation of Regency Councils for the rural districts. In the municipalities democratic procedure had been well established over a longer period as the City Councils were elected by limited suffrage. In the Regency Council this same method was applied in a slightly modified manner: In the *desas* the inhabitants choose a "voter" who takes part in the elections for the Regency Council. Thus the democratic traditions, which existed in the local units, penetrated the top and middle strata of society, hitherto most conservative.

In rural communities, where 97 per cent of the population live, one can trace the influences during the long historical development of Java. In the Middle Ages, Java was already the cultural center of the Indies which absorbed foreign influences and "Javanized" them.

Hindu culture gradually became Javanese Hinduism in the fourteenth century. The later predominant Mohammedanism remained limited to one special type of this philosophy. Primitive religion existed also in the village medicine man (*dukun*) and several festivals like *dewi-sri* (goddess of rice). The Dutch Government attempted very cautiously to influence the medicine men to adopt modern methods.

* * *

In these fields and in many other ones the Dutch Government was exceedingly active. While in the outer Provinces, the Dutch Government combined many functions, government in Java was as highly integrated as most modern western governments. The legislative function of the Government became more and more democratic, first through the establishment of the People's Council in 1918 and the change of its function from an advisory capacity to a co-legislative capacity. In the People's Council the Indonesians are now in the majority.

In agriculture there are many experiment stations for the various products but they are generally financed by the planters who produce the specific products. The more technical aspects of this work are pursued by the Government Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg and the General Experimental Station for Agricultural Industry.

With the increase of the population from 12,000,000 in 1860 to 48,000,000 in 1940, education has steadily been extended. In a period of five years the number of pupils increased 20 per cent while the population increase was 10 per cent. Java has numerous secondary schools and several colleges which were recently combined into a university.

It is a great pity that the steady progress of the Indies in economic and cultural matters has been interrupted so rudely, but freedom will return to the Indies, and stimulate still greater achievements.

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